PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

TWELVE PAGES.

# Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

**NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,**
*RICHEST IN CREAM*
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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No. 54,571.—NEW SERIES.]
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1908.
[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEFARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday 2-39 P. M. | | | | |
| 21st Nov | MACEDONIA ...... | 10512 | ...... | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | CHINA ...... | 7912 |
| 5th Dec | EGYPT ...... | 7912 | ...... | ... |
| 12th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA ... | 9500 |
| 19th ,, | OCEANA ...... | 6610 | ...... | .. |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | HIMALAYA .. | 6898 |
| 1909 | | | | |
| 2nd Jan | ARABIA ...... | 7903 | ...... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |
| 16th ,, | MARMORA ...... | 10500 | ...... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | INDIA ...... | 7911 |
| 30th ,, | PERSIA ...... | 7951 | ...... | .. |
| 6th Feb | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | VICTORIA .. | 6522 |
| 13th ,, | ARCADIA ...... | 6603 | ...... | ... |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOREA ...... | 11000 |
| T. 27th ,, | CALEDONIA ...... | 7558 | ...... | ... |
| T. 6th Mch. | MOOLTAN ...... | 9621 | ...... | ... |
| T. 13th ,, | EGYPT ...... | 7912 | ...... | .. |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | CHINA ...... | 7912 |
| T. 27th ,, | ARABIA ...... | 7903 | ...... | ... |
| * 31st ,, | "BRITANNIA" ... | 6525 | ...... | .. |
| T. 3rd Apl. | MACEDONIA ...... | 10512 | ...... | ... |
| T. 10th ,, | PERSIA ...... | 7951 | ...... | ... |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MALWA .... | 11000 |
| T. 24th ,, | MOREA ...... | 11000 | ...... | .. |
| 1st May | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 9505 |
| T. 8th ,, | CALEDONIA ...... | 7558 | ...... | .. |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MARMORA ... | 10509 |
| T. 22nd ,, | EGYPT ...... | 7912 | ...... | ... |

T.=Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

#### INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

## GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES TO EUROPE | Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured. |
| PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA | Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. |
| BERTH'S | Carefully selected. |
| HANDBOOK | With full particulars, sent gratis on application. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CIRCULAR NOTES | Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badessich | 1st Dec. 1908 |
| PRAGA | 3,905 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Dec. 1908 |
| KOERBER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Jan 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badessich | 1st Feb. 1909 |
| PRAGA | 3,905 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Feb. 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st Mar. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Mar. 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badessich | 1st Apr 1909 |
| PRAGA | 3,905 | G. Gillhuber | 16th Apr 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,301 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,596 | P. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * F. FERDINAND | 4,046 | E. Nitsche | 28th Jan 1909 |
| * PERSIA | 5,895 | G. Bartole | 28th Feb. 1909 |
| * SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 28th Mar. 1909 |
| * VORWAERTS | 5,990 | E. Bednarz | 27th Apr. 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,588 | G. Raicich | 28th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5,895 | A. Bartole | 24th Nov, 1908. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

**CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, about | Route—via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2171 | Mon 23rd Nov. | 11 a.m. | P D & C* |
| KOLA | 1,205 | Thur. 19th Nov. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 3,171 | Fri, 20th Nov. | 6 a.m. | † (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY,

18th November, 1908.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels; | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 26th Nov, 1908 |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 24th Dec ,, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Baretge | 21st Jan, 1909 |
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 18th Feb. ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 18th Mar. ,, |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 15th Apr. ,, |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 13th May. ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| YARRA | 4,142 | Sellier | 4th Dec, 1908. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 1st Jan, 1909. |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | L. Manchini | 15th Dec. 1908. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | D. Maganzini | 15th Jan. 1909. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 385 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available two years | ,, 900 | ,, 575 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 766 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Pedone | 17th Dec, 1908. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Jan, 1909. |

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YETOROFU MARU | | K. Seto | 17th Nov | 28th Nov, |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | | T. Yamawaki | 30th Nov | 12th Dec. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | | T. Arakawa | 14th Dec | 25th Dec, 1909, |
| MOYORI MARU | | J. Hands | 26th Dec | 7th Jan |

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

**WARRANTED TEN YEARS.**

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade **Mead Coventry Flyers** at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

**Packed and Delivered Free** to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

**ACTIVE AGENTS** wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free **Art Catalogues** and our **Special Offer** on Sample machine.

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### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the [illegible] proximo, will be 2 Annas [illegible]

The Rates for Sub[illegible] altered, viz., Rs [illegible] Rs. 30 for cash [illegible] ing delivery.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar,
Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy,
Newera-Eliya, Camp Aden, Steamer Point-Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY; *Manager.*

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Canton, Manila,
Cebu, Shanghai, Yokohama, Colon, Kobe,
San Francisco, City of Mexico, Washington, Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
*Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.**

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .............................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ......................$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .........................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW,
HONGKONG, KOBE, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG,
RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

*Messrs. D. J. KEY*[illegible] *to offer their se*[illegible] ENGLAND. E[illegible] *have a* [illegible] *Mark*[illegible] [illegible] *purchase of* [illegible] *or other busi*[illegible] *interests to them* [illegible] *are attended to by* [illegible]

[illegible]ARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON,

# THINNER THAN THE THINNEST

## YET PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS.

THE LATEST 18ct. GOLD DRESS-WATCHES.

We Solicit a visit of inspection from those interested in the various progressive Stages of Watch Manufacture.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Crystal face ... ... ... ... ... ... | 275 |
| Hunting case ... ... ... ... ... ... | 380 |
| Half Hunting Case ... ... ... ... ... | 390 |

Sound lever movement, compensation balance, every construction detail carefully executed; ensuring the correct measurement of time. We cannot adequately describe the case, it is the most compact we have ever seen.

**ADJUSTED, TIMED & WARRANTED.**

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ........................................ £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ................................. £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg. Bombay. Karachi. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Thaiping (Perak) Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra). Singapore. Kwala Lumpur. Bangkok. Batavia. Sourabaya. Manilla. Cebu (Phillippines). Hongkong.
Foochow. Saigon. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe. New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ......................Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .............................Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India,

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.. ,, 50,00,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR Bart. Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGHCROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATAU, Esq Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co. Bombay)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq Bhownuggur
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. Messrs. Khetsey Khetsey and Co., (Bombay)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur [illegible] Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRA[illegible]OOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT [illegible]

INT[illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS

[illegible] months are received at [illegible] per cent. [illegible] for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
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**JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY**

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire,

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

**WREXHAM LAGER BEER**

♣

**ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME**

*Sold by*—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA & [illegible]
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

*Isle of Man Tourist Trophy Race.*

THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF

## British Dunlops

### 1908.

THE "FOUR-INCH" RACE.

Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
**Dunlops - - First.**

Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
**Dunlops - - Second.**

Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
**Dunlops - - Third.**

INTERNATIONAL AUTO-CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY RACE.

Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
**Dunlops - - First.**

MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.

Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
**Dunlops - - First.**

"BRITISH IS BEST."

**THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,**
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

### THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
{ Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

### FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

**BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL**
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

**BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE**
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

**BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS**
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

**BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER**
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

**BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT**
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

**DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA**
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

**All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.**

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stage of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

**Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Agents for India:—TREAC[illegible] AY, CYGULLA and POOK.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE • FOOD.

This remarkable compound, [illegible] developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all [illegible]s of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry over-work, unhealthy clim[illegible]nce, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or [illegible]s, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and b[illegible]ness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay [illegible]lity, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dim[illegible] inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its [illegible]tability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful [illegible]ache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion [illegible] by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up [illegible] arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary [illegible] new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

[illegible] there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor [illegible], or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and easiest means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE [illegible] JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 6, [illegible] Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., [illegible]

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of SOKOPTICA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

**WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS FOR NERAL, KHANDALLA, AND LONAVLA.**

ON and from SATURDAY, the 21st November, 1908, and until further notice the Down and Up Lonavla Express trains will CEASE TO RUN.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th November, 1908.

### AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1908, and following days, as may be necessary, commencing at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time), a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead (old), Cordage, Canvas, Blocks, Chain, Cable and Rigging Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 16th November.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after sale; otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of the State.

2. No Dockyard employe will be permitted to purchase Stores at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. H. HEWETT.
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 23rd October, 1908.

### THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHARE-HOLDERS in the above Company, are reminded that the POLLS DEMANDED, at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders, held on the 8th of October last, will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, from 12 noon to 5 p.m. at the Registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th November, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAIKH SHAMSHUDDIN BIN SHAIKH AMIROODIN, Barrister-at-Law, Allahbad, the son, and MUSSAMAT QADIRAH BIBI, widow, of SHAIKH AMIROODIN SHAIKH NANNOO, both of Allahbad, have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the same, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Huzria Street, containing by admeasurement as per Collector's Bill 106 square yards be the same, little, more or less, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1304, Collector's New No. 8469, Old Survey No. B/ 2450, and New Survey No. 8916, formerly Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, and now Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 230, and Street Nos. 22-24, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the said Huzria Street, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that the house of Baxoo Hakim, on or towards the North by the house of Kasum Haji Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Weomraw Bibi but now of Ismal Miya Hoosein Miya.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1908.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1908, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 5th day of November, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
*Sheriff of Bombay.*

ST. JOSEPH'S

**CONVENT SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.**

THIS is a Boarding and Day School in one of the healthiest and most charming spots of the Bombay Presidency. The course of studies ranges from the Kindergarten to the Senior Cambridge Locals. Pupils are prepared for the Trinity College London Music Exams. A Technical Class for a Practical Course of Domestic Science will be started in 1909. Government Scholarships are competed for, and a Scheme of Drawing, which qualifies pupils to obtain Art Grade Certificates, is in efficient progress. Physical Drill and organised Games are a popular feature of the School.

Classes RE-COMMENCE, January 18th, 1909.

For further information re terms, etc. apply to

THE SUPERIORESS.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

**NOTICE.**

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
AT 5 P. M.
GRAND MATINEE
"BABES IN THE WOOD."
BURLESQUE IN 2 ACTS.
TO-NIGHT, at 9-30 P. M.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
LAST MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
Children half price to Matinee only.
PRICES: Rs. 4, 2 & Re. 1.
PLAN at ROSE & CO.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
COMING! COMING!!
THE FAMOUS LONDON
BIOSCOPE.
WILL OPEN ON SUNDAY,
THE 22ND NOVEMBER
WITH A
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
3 PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY. 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 S. T.
WITH THE
LATEST IN ANIMATED PICTURES,
PERFECT PROJECTION,
NEW AND NOVEL FILMS.
Up to Date Ideas. 5,000 feet of Films Weekly from London.
SEE THIS BIOSCOPE
and then you will realise what living pictures are.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL and scene effects,
Prices:—Sofa for 3, Rs. 5. 1st Class Rs. 2. 2nd Class Chairs, Re. 1. 3rd Class Chairs, As. 8, 3rd Class Benches, As. 4.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER, 22ND.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.
IN TO-NIGHT'S GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
We will exhibit a
GRAND NOVEL SCENE
Dipicting life on board an ITALIAN CRUISER
Inspected by the GERMAN EMPEROR
and a beautiful Drama entitled
"THE RAGPICKER'S DAUGHTER."
PRICES:

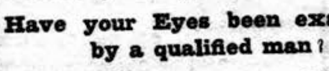
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Velvet Box to seat four ... Rs. 6 | First Class Arm Chairs Re. 1 | |
| A Seat in the Velvet Box „ 2 | Second „ Chairs | Ans. 8 |
| Velvet Sofa ... ... „ 5 | | |
| „ Chairs ... ... „ 2 | Third „ Benches | „ 4 |

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
EXCELS ALL OTHERS.
In this week
2ND GRAND AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
We are introducing the latest novelties of films.
COMIC, DRAMATIC AND MOST REALISTIC SUBJECTS.
Exhibited on our giant screen with the steadiest, and clearest projection ever shown in India.
Don't miss this opportunity as these films will not be repeated.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26TH 9-30 P.M.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST.
PLAN AT
S. ROSE & CO.'S

*Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.*
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)
"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ............HUGH J. WARD,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)
HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.,
Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA
in the great London laughing success,
"THE MONEY MAKERS,"
By George Rollit, pronounced by the English Press as the funniest, farcical Comedy since "CHARLEY'S AUNT."
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
"THE TALK OF THE TOWN."
SATURDAY,
GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Clare Road, Byculla, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 hand-some rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey waler mare, 14-1, by Clanthorpe, aged, sound and free from vice, broken to saddle and harness.

On MONDAY, the 7th December, 1908, at 2. p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Connaught House, No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, by Ostler & Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, rich curtains, one large ice chest by Army and Navy, rich engravings in frames, one O. B. 500 empress rifle, by Rigby, one quacken bush 22 rifles with cartridges, one pair Ducellar motor car, side lamps, one English built rubber-tyred cabriolet by Windover of New Bond Street in good order, one set of brass mounted English-made pony harness, aluminium utensils, rich garden tubs and pots of ferns and palms, &c., &c.

The property of Brig.-General R. M. Greenfield, commanding Bombay Brigade.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on the same day at 8 A.M. (S.T.)

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908.
"IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*
ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of-order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the Machinery, etc., of the Clive Aerated Water Factory, advertised for to-day has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at at Tardeo, near the Maneckji Petit Mill.

Under the directions of Messrs. Dinshaw Jeejibhoy and Maneckshaw N. Poachkhanawalla, the arbitrators appointed by the present owners of the properties Messrs. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjeaji and Sorabji Framji Poonjeaji and others, (the parties to the agreement of reference, dated the 13th day of December, 1907) Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by the Public Auction, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th November at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Belasis Road, Tardeo, in the city of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 341 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16449, Old Survey No. 105, and New Survey No. 2A-7017 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. Street No. and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Belasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the East by the Government ground and on or towards the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Belasis Road, Tardeo, in the the city of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1759 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65-67, New No. 13566, Old Survey No. 105 and New Survey No. 3/7017 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 3842, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the East by the property of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet (First Baronet of that name) land on or towards the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., or to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom and bedroom furnitures, elegant partition screen by Wimbridge, old Chinware, glassware, crockery, platedware, pictures, English ice safe, etc., the property of F. Yorke Smith, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Temker Street, near Sir J. J. Hospital.

High Court Suit No. 475 of 1908.

Bawa Ibrahim Dada ..........................Plaintiff,

vs.

Khatizabai, widow of Abdul Karim and another ..........................................Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the consent order herein dated 17th day of October, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of November, 1908, the following valuable landed property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 169 and 8/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1244, New No. 8411, Old Survey No, 2355 and New Survey No. 3609 together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 159 and Street Nos. 106, 108 and 110 and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Temkar Street at Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Temkar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Janbai, widow of Abdulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Mani Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khundetao, Laud and Mehta, Solicitors for the said Receiver at their Office in 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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On WEDNESDAY the 25th instant, at 7-30 a. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Walkeshwer Road, opposite the Government Band Quarters near the Police Chowkey.

A collection of about 100 varieties of rare and very valuable palms, etc., such as Stevensonia-Grandifolia, Frechardia-Grandis, Prechardia Pacifica, Hyporbia, Latania, Areca, etc., also Alocacias, Dracenas Marantas, Crotons, Ferns, etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur, Esq.

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1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

36, MEADOW STREET.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Budric, 1,613 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin will sail to-day for Jedah with 883 pilgrims.

The steamer Zambesi, 2,415 tons, Captain E. S. Baker will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Sanctoria, 2,377 tons, Captain W. Ward will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain G. W. Ramage arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf etc. with a general cargo, horses and passengers.

The Bombay Port Trust another new steam dredger Kalu, 401 tons, Captain J Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Renfrew, having left that port on 28th September, and called at Algiers, Portsaid and Aden.

The steamer Vinnachar, 2.847 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Newport via London and Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain J. V. LeGrand arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Batoum, 2,620 tons, Captain W. H. Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore via Karachi, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B.I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, 2,134 tons, Captain C. H. Lane arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed on Monday for Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lotusmere, 2,491 tons, Captain J. T F. Wilson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Moshtari, 1,109 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. Newby, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with 826 pilgrims.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsito, sailed yesterday, for Hongkong etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Princess Ruspoli, Revd. T. S. Denohugh, Mr. A. Rehmod, Mr. R. Shaw, Captain and Mrs. C. H. Owen, Mr. Heptoola Fazulbhai and 35 deck.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence......Lt E Stocken ........R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr ...Shuter ......R Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arcadia | 3574 | Hayward | P & O Co |
| Africa | 1302 | Morrison | M M & Co |
| Ayuthia | 694 | Curtis | F F Campbell & Co |
| Batoum | 2620 | Stewart | ...... |
| Bahadur | 2936 | Cubbin | T Morrison & Co |
| Brand | 1519 | Evensen | W & A Graham & Co |
| Congella | 2022 | House | R A Willis |
| Clematis | 2329 | Davies | James Mackintosh & Co |
| Crusader | 2759 | Melburn | R A Willis |
| Cintra | 1917 | Kaselvurn | M M & Co |
| Inchborva | 2572 | Nicholas | T Morrison & Co |
| Ipswick | 515 | Webb | S Shah S N & Co |
| Kirley Bank | 2092 | Kerr | W & A G & Co |
| Kt Templor | 4601 | Gihlit | W & A Graham & Co |
| Kilin | 2257 | Wilson | W & A G & Co |
| Lawada | 2134 | Lane | M M & Co |
| Lady Gordon | 316 | Butler | M M & Co |
| Lotusmeri | 2491 | Wilson | Cory Bros Co |
| Landaura | 2157 | Abbott | M M & Co |
| Macedonia | 5245 | Bennet 21-11 | P & O Co |
| Nawab | 2041 | Olden-Col | T M & Co |
| Nizam | 2041 | Toma | T Morrison & Co |
| Nowshera | 1961 | Ramage | M M & Co |
| Sirdhana | 2074 | Grand | M M & Co |
| Shah Najam | 2751 | Foster | Shah S N Co |
| Shah Nawaz | 2523 | Baldwin | Shah S N Co |
| Singapore | 2736 | Taylor | R Nixon & Co |
| Thornbeck | 2345 | Shotton | S Wallace & Co |
| Uganda | 3496 | Kilpatrick | M M & Co |
| Visigoth | 2613 | Rule | T Morrison & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Kalibia | 3149 | Walker | K'chi | 21-11 | T M & Co |
| B Delta | 4776 | Snow | Shanghai | 24-11 | P & O Co |
| C&R Braunfels | 3558 | Zittlosen | H'burg | 19-11 | W & A G & Co |
| F Clan Graham | 3288 | Chittagong | Elliot | 21-11 | Muir & Co |
| G Moshtari | 1110 | Persian | Gulf | 17-11 | B & P S N Co |
| H Islami | 1605 | Newby | Jeddah | 17-11 | B & P S N Co |
| K Shah Jehan | 2567 | Webb | Jeddah | 20-11 | Essajee & A M Jeewanjee |
| N Strathd[illegible] | 2816 | White | Baltimore | 19-11 | R A Willis |
| P Vinnachar | 2818 | Gordon | C'cutta | 23-11 | K N & Co |
| Q Haidari | 1563 | De Lorme | Jeddah | 20-11 | B & P S |
| H W P D | | | | | |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahom d | B'nager | 18-11 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Mahamadi | 547 | Ahmed | K'chi | 17-11 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Satranji | 547 | Hoosein | N F | | Bo S N Co Ld |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ko'a | 510 | Moxon | Bu reh | 19-11 | M M & Co |
| 2 Massilia | 3250 | Thomson | L'pool | 27-11 | W & A G & Co |
| 5 Ischia | 2784 | Belsito | S'ghai | 17-11 | G D Grossio |
| 6 Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | A'werp | 21-11 | |
| 7 Totomi Maru | 2164 | Smith | Kobe | 17-11 | N YK'aisha |
| 10&11 Assaye | 4359 | Daniel | S'ghai | 9-12 | P & O Co |
| 15 Vadala | 2164 | Fenvie | K'chi | 19-11 | M M & Co |
| 16 Reichstag | 1396 | Jacobson | Z'bar | 23-11 | A S |

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Vennachar s | Gordon | Newport, Sept 24 |
| | Sirdhana s | Grand | Moulmein, Nov 5 |
| 17 | Batoum s | Stewart | Singapore, Oct 28 |
| | Kalu (Dredger) | Stewart | Renfrew, Sept 28 |
| | Lawada s | Lane | Calcutta, Oct 18 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Linga s | Rothwell | Karachi, &c |
| 17 | Ischia s | Belsito | Hongkong |
| | Islami s | Newby | Jedah |
| | Moshtari s | Gore | Persian Gulf, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sanctoria, Ward, for Calcutta.
" Zambesi, Baker, for Calcutta.
" Budrie, Baldwin, for Jedah.
" Lotusmere, Wilson, for Calcutta.

The steamer Nowshera, for Persian Gulf, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 17th instant via Seychelles.

## DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—30 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co ; 3 bales silk-kakoon, K Nixon and Co ; 100 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 99 cwts nigerseed, 50 cwts dillseed, 99 cwts rang, Bawr and Krause ; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 126 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 90 bales wool, L Hurbhum ; 160 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—17 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed ; 10 bales skins, Abba H Mahomed and Co ; 69 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 17 bales hides, H N and H Essa; 2 cases tortoise shell, K N Miani and Co ; 3 cases rugs and 203 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 2 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla ; 183 bales skins ; M Klein; 1 bale carpets, C Mangaldass and Co ; 13 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 175 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 98 bales hemp, N Khoobchund ; 25 bales hemp, R Muncherji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—15 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—336 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton and 110 bales cotton-wastes, H Bhijnath and Co; 2 cases skins, Bawr and Krause; 680 bales cotton, Ralli Bros : 2 bales cotton and 265 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—165 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 380 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Braunfels s—20 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—160 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—120 cwts kismis T Canjee.

Delta s—95 chests opium, P and O Co ; 300 bales cotton 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 793 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—50 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th November.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow Thursday the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon next the 21st instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th November.

497.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. for "6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

498 E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning. It is requested that as many as possible will attend.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held at Colaba on 15th instant.

| 200 Yards. | | 500 Yards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Br Geldart | 35 | Sergt Venn | 30 |
| Sapper Roblon | 32 | Br Barker | 30 |
| Br Barker | 34 | Gr Corbett | 31 |
| Gr Collyer | 33 | S I Williams | 30 |

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. Rifle Association.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th November.

546.—Detail for the week ending 21st instant :—

Tuesday Wednesday, 18th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 19th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 "I", "K", and "M" Cos. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 20th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 21st instant.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REID—November 1, at Naini Tal, the wife of Donald J. Reid, Belsund, Muzufferpore, of a son.

SELL—November 11, at Prestatyn, North Wales, to the wife of the Rev. C. E. Sell, a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE.
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisments."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of go d. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets 6h. 0m. High water, 7-27m., 8-26a. Low water, 0-29m., 2-9a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, Performances at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 19.—Opening of the new hall of the Girgaum Girls High School, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay 8 a. m. Presidency Mills Company 9, Marine Street Fort, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-12m., 9-9a. Low water, 1-45m., 2-31a.

Friday, November 20.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of 6th November, due to arrive at 2 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-51m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-10a.

Saturday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-27m. 10-21a. Low water, 3-26m., 3-42a.

Sunday, November 22.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. The Bishop preaches in the Cathedral at Evening Service. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-2m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-9m., 4-13a.

Monday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

Tuesday, November 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-19m., Low water, 5-27m., 5-16a.

New Solicitors.—Yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Jehangir D. Kanga and Mr. Dowlatrav J. Mantri, who lately passed the examination of articled clerks, made the usual declaration as solicitors of the Court.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences on Friday, the 20th instant.

Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Light Horse | Von Blon |
| Overture | Grevanna D'Arco | Verdi |
| Dance | Hungarian | Braham |
| Selection | The Three Little Maids | Ruben |
| Valse | Sur la Plage | Waldteufel |
| Selection | Ma Mie Rosette | Caryll |
| Galop | Unter Donner Und Blitz | Strauss |

Social Gathering at the Bandra Institute.—The management of the Bandra Literary and Social Catholic Association are to be congratulated on the very successful social gathering they held on Saturday last. The Institute grounds were tastefully decorated with flags, palms, etc. and the rooms which were prettily done up for the occasion were brilliantly illuminated. Nine o'clock was the hour advertised but long before that hour the Associates with the members of their families began streaming in and were beguiled with selections of music rendered by the National Band. Precisely at 9, the President, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, J. P., gave the address of welcome to the assembled guests. He said :—We, the members of the Institute, have met here to spend a few happy hours together. Occasions like these bring us together and are helpful in enabling us and our families to know one another better. These occasions help, moreover, to interest ourselves in our parent Institution and make the same dearer to us. It is therefore a desirablity that we should meet at least once a year under the auspices of our Institution for friendly and innocent enjoyment. It is a matter of regret to us that the Rev. Fathers the Vicars of St. Peter's and St. Andrew's have not been able to be present here. Their presence would be gratifying to the members. The speech over, Mrs. Ignatio De Monte and Miss Jane Siqueira gave a skilful rendering of a violin and piano duet, at the conclusion of which Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Vice-president 'inter alia' said that he had been living in Bandra for about two years and what struck him most about this beautiful and healthy suburb of Bombay was its Catholicity. Sunday after Sunday processions could be seen wending their way to the shrine on the Mount. Bandra could boast of a men's sodality over 200 strong, a ladies' sodality nearly 100 strong, whilst, unfortunately, the Institute, the only Catholic Institution of its kind in Bandra counted only 75 members on its rolls including the lady members. He remarked that this was not quite as it should be. Possibly one reason was the want of sufficient accomodation in the present rooms of the Institution, which were also not conveniently situated, but he hoped that now that the family of their worthy President had come forward with their usual generosity to provide a site for a hall for the Association, the time would not be distant when the Institute would find itself housed there. He also hoped that the measures which the Committee were taking would help to make the Institution better known, and that the institute which had done good service in the past would continue to deserve well of Bandra in the future. The vocal duet "List to the Convent Bells" was exceedingly well rendered by the Misses Siquiera and Dias. Mr. Robert Conceicao then called upon Mrs. Dr. D. A. D'Monte to present the gold medal and billiard cue (the latter presented by Messrs. John Roberts and Co,) won by Mr. M. Guynan both for championship and the highest break in the recent Billiard Tournament. This over, Mr. B. Guynan gave a beautiful rendering of a violin solo which was highly appreciated. Dancing from 10 to 11-30 was then indulged in and a pleasant evening ended with the band playing "God Save the King."

## ANOTHER EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In this season of University Examinations the usual budget of grievances is opened and complaints of all sorts pour in from disappointed candidates. Most of these grievances, it may be taken for granted, are imaginery. But now and then there is sometimes valid ground for complaint, and such valid grievances ought to be brought to the notice of the University through the medium of the Press. The Voluntary English paper at the Matriculation Examination of this year has given rise to universal complaint, and the complaint is as bitter as it is universal. Mr. D. H. Vachha, M.A., who, as senior examiner, seems to have drawn up the paper in question, has apparently not used any discretion in doing so. Some of the questions asked are simply ridiculous, considering the standard of the knowledge of English of the Matriculation candidates. There is one question asking the candidates to re-write a passage "in its proper poetic form." As if this was not enough the wise examiner asked the candtdates to put in all the necessary punctuations which he had previously removed from the passage in question. Sir, I challenge any graduate of our University to answer this question straight away "without much cogitation." As a matter of fact I did ask two or three graduate friends of mine to do so and they utterly failed. Then, again, there is another objectionable question in the paper which asks the candidates to explain some English proverbs. Asking proverbs to test any one's knowledge of a language is highly objectionable. But asking obscure proverbs as the wise examiner has done in this case is, to use the mildest language, simply nonsensical. As a sample, Sir, I would quote here one of the proverbs asked :—

"Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is much better." Now, Sir, may I ask how many of your readers, even English readers, would be able to explain this proverb. I asked three educated Englishmen at least and they said they had never heard it. Is it then fair to ask native boys and girls to explain such an obscure English proverb ? Examiners ought to remember that they have to test the candidates' knowledge, not parade their own.—Yours, &c.,

K. S. N.

## INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND 1908.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Total Collections in Bombay up to the 25th July, 1909, as already published.... | 43,710-6-0 |
| Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O.... | 50 |
| Mr. Harakchand Raichand | 25 |
| Mr. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai ... | 125 |
| Mr. Chimanlal Madhavlal | 125 |
| Mr. Maganbhai Karamchand | 125 |
| Humamtas | 500 |
| Mr. A. Framjee, Poona ... | 100 |
| Ag. Principal Elphinstone College | 7 |
| Seth Assanmal Esardas of Karachi | 75 |
| Mr, M. S. Advani | 15 |
| Mr. T. S. Greenaway | 15 |
| Mr. C. H. Watkins | 5 |
| Mr. Currimjee Jeewanjee | 101 |
| Mr. Nursey Tejsey | 151 |
| per various Members of the Ashta Municipality per A. Montgomerie, Esq., I.C.S. | 30 |
| Messrs. B. P. Narielwala and Co. | 50 |
| Messrs. Lallji Poonsey and Co. | 251 |
| Mr. Ebrahimjee Esmailjee Lotia | 101 |
| Private Members of the Shikarpur Municipality | 137 |
| Amateur Dramatic (College) Society, Hyderabad, Sind | 100 |
| Mr. Udharam | 2-1-6 |
| Mr. Kazi Janmahomed | 10 |
| Mr. Syed Gulam Alli Shah | 2 |
| Haju Mahumed Moledina | 25 |
| Asst. Collector, Rohri a/c Seth Choithram | 5 |
| Mr. Wadeho Baghai | 15 |
| Mr. Triloksing | 2 |
| S. Z. A. Edroos Esq | 10 |
| Jemsadji Nasarwanji Jinmala | 25 |
| Dayaram Jugaldas Modi... | 25 |
| Mr Badharam Bhasker Maneklal Amritlal Dave | 20 |
| Other Contributors at Ankleshwar | 96-4-0 |
| The Mamlatdar of Bagulkote | 174-8-0 |
| Seth Gokaldas Asumal | 51-0-0 |
| Total collections to date Rs....... | 46,261-3-6 |

ARTHUR LESLIE,
Working Secretary.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

### A Decree of Dismissal Set Aside.

On the 17th August last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell dismissed a suit, No. 256 of 1907, in which Ismail Ibrahim sued Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed to recover a sum of Rs. 8,300, on the ground of no counsel being present in Court for the plaintiff. An application for the restoration of the suit to the board was made to the Appeal Court on the Original Side, consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The plaintiff's counsel before Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. M. R. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, the former of whom was engaged in his address to the Court before Mr. Justice Macleod, and the latter was at the time addressing the Appellate Court Bench. On the 24th August, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad applied for the restoring of the suit to the board ; but this was refused by Mr. Justice Russell. From this refusal was filed the present appeal.

The appellant Ismail stated that he was not in default at all; he had employed attorneys, Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Co., and instructed counsel ; and he should not have been punished, because owing to the previous cases on the board unexpectedly getting postponed, his case was accidentally reached sooner than was expected, and his counsel were not able to come in. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with whom was the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Wadia, Ghandhi and Co., appeared for the appellant Ismail; Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with whom was Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co, appeared for the respondent Haji Jan Mahomed, who was the defendant in the original suit, to oppose the proposed restoration of the suit to the board.

The claim of the plaintiff was for Rs. 8,300 ; the defendant admitted only Rs. 207 out of it, which sum he brought into Court.

The Chief Justice said it was clear that the order of dismissal could not stand, because the plaintiff was entitled to a decree for the sum of Rs. 207 brought into Court. As it was necessary for their Lordships, the Judges of the Appeal Court, to pass a decree for that amount at least, they thought it was open to them to reconsider the whole case. The plaintiff had filed two appeals : one under Sec. 103 of the C. P. C.; the second was an appeal on the dismissal of the suit. The plaintiff, being present in Court, Sec. 102 and 103 did not apply. He did appear, and he was ready to go on with his suit, in so far as his own evidence and that of his witnesses was concerned. In the interest of justice the decree of dismissal was set aside; a new trial of the suit was directed. The defendant must be protected from loss in consequence of the expenses he had been put to. The plaintiff must pay to him the costs of 17th August, the costs of the order passed under Sec. 103, the costs of drawing up the decree, and the costs of both these appeals. The result would be heavy costs on the plaintiff owing to the neglect of his counsel.

In this connection it seemed necessary to remind the Bar that the rule of allowing the costs of two counsel on each side in taxation was introduced by the Judges, shortly after the establishment of the High Court, when several Courts simultaneously sat on the Original Side of the Court. This was done to obviate the dislocation of business, which might result from cases being called on at the same time, in two or more Courts, in which the same counsel was engaged. This rule had always been supplemented by the unwritten rule of the Bar, that one or other counsel must return his brief in good time, if there was a chance of neither of them being able to attend the case; also, in case of dispute it was the duty of the junior to return the brief, or to make arrangements for some other counsel to attend till he could come in. If members of the Bar disregarded their obligations in such cases, the justfication for the two-counsel rule would cease to exist, and the rules for taxation between party and party would have to be revised by the Judges. The payment of the costs already ordered by this Court would be a condition-precedent to the hearing of the suit, the defendant undertaking to have his costs taxed, and the allocatur served within three weeks.

## THE FRASER ICE FACTORY, LIMITED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, has disposed of the suit brought by Shapurji Burjorji Fraser against Dayal Mulji, in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree against the defendant for Rs. 26,448, with interest, in respect of a mortgage bond executed by the defendant of his property at Dadar. The defendant disputed the claim by alleging that the monies were payable only out of his share in the commission earned by the secretaries and agents of the Fraser Ice Factory, Limited, in which he alleged he was a partner. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. Padshah, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Manker and Mr. Kolasker, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, Mr. Fraser, was examined ; and his Lordship passed a decree by consent in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff, within six months, Rs. 16,613, with interest, and also a sum of Rs. 5,704, with interest and costs ; and in default of payment, the plaintiff was allowed to apply for a decree absolute in respect of the Dadar property. Injunction and receiver were continued.

In another case on his Lordship's board, Dayal Mulji sued the Fraser Ice Factory, Limited, and its directors (except himself) and the secretaries' firm of S. B. Fraser and Sons, and prayed for an injunction against the Company and its directors, restraining them from permitting the secretaries' firm or any of its members from acting as such secretaries and agents ; and for the removal of defendants 3 to 6 from their office of managing directors on the ground that they had been guilty of various acts of fraud on the Company and its shareholders.

The suit was last heard by his Lordship in January last, and was adjourned to enable the plaintiff to get certain entries, on which he relied, officially translated. On the case being called on again, it was found that although nine months had elapsed, the plaintiff had not lodged a single entry for translation.

Mr. Manker applied for a further adjournment, which was not granted; and his Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

## POLICE COURT.

### ALLEGED CHEATING.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. S. Spalding, a European, was charged with cheating Mr. Jeejibhoy Nowrosji, a merchant, in respect of Rs. 3,600. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Lambert of Messrs. Smetham and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused. The accused was arrested on a warrant and placed by Superintendent Sloane before Mr. Dracup on Monday, when he was ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 2,000, and the case was remanded till yesterday in order to enable the police to place the accused before Mr A. H. S. Aston, who had issued the warrant. The hearing of the case was fixed for the 25th instant.

## THE LATE MR. VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, C. I. E.

As announced in our yesterday's paper, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., a philanthropic Jain citizen of Bombay, died in Ahmedabad on Monday evening from heart failure. He was a Jain of Jains; and his death is a serious loss to the entire Jain community, in promoting the welfare of which he always evinced a warm personal interest. He was an agent of several mill companies ; and showed much zeal in the development of the mill industry generally. He was a partner in the agency business of the firm of Messrs Morarji Goculdas and Co. The Government conferred on him the distinction of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of disinterested services rendered by him in famine times. He was congratulated at a meeting of Jains held in Bombay for gaining this distinction, which was the first of its kind ever conferred upon a Jain; and the meeting passed a resolution thanking Government for bestowing it upon a worthy member of their community. The deceased gentleman always took a prominent part in all questions affecting the interests of his community. He had gained the respect and esteem of all its members by his merciful nature and great regard for the poor. He contributed largely for the extension of education among his caste-men. Mr. Virchand was elected chairman of the Jain Conference held at Patan, and delivered a memorable address as chairman. He showed great interest in promoting the usefulness of the Jain Association of India ; and in the time of plague, afforded much assistance to poor members of his community. The Mooni Maharaj, who presided at a large assemblage of Jains held in Lall Baug yesterday morning, announced Mr. Virchand's death with deep regret. The meeting passed a resolution expressive of its sorrow at the occurrence, and decided that a copy of it should be forwarded to the deceased's family.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman several Jain institutions in Bombay were closed yesterday, including the office of the Jain Swetamber Conference, the Panalal Jain High School, etc. The funeral took place at Ahmedabad yesterday morning, when all the shops in the city were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding,

Plans and estimates as submitted by the Engineer for the construction of additional chawls at Agripada, in place of those proposed for Scheme III at Khetwadi, were approved, and it was resolved to submit them to Government for sanction.

Two estimates aggregating Rs. 2,343 for establishing a workshop for repairing steam-rollers, stone-breakers, engines, pumps and other machinery belonging to the Trust was sanctioned.

The Revd. J. D. and Mrs. Palm who head the official list of Ceylon pensioners, having retired in 1861, are now each 92 years of age and reside in the Isle of Wight, says the "Ceylon Observer." Mrs. Palm is blind and bed-ridden ; Mr. Palm partially paralysed ; but both continue to take a keen interest in Wolfendahl Church and its Extensions and in Mission work generally in Ceylon. One of their sons is a Baptist Medical Missionary ; another a Doctor in private practice in Scotland; a third in the Consular Service. Mr. W. S. Christoflelsz, I.S.O., of the Secretariat, who was christened as a child by Mr. Palm (in the Supreme Court!—the Church being then under repair), has continued to send a Christmas card annually to the old couple since they left Ceylon, much to their satisfaction. It is well to remember how much all denominations of Christians were indebted to the Dutch Reformed Church in the early days. Anglican and other services were regularly permitted in all the Dutch Churches in the island for many years and until the era of "general cemeteries" arrived, all the interments in Colombo of Anglicans, Wesleyans, Baptists, etc., took place in the Pettah or Wolfendahl burial grounds. Thus Dr. Elliott and the Rev. J. Davis of the Baptist Mission were interred under the shadow of Wolfendahl Church. Good old Mr. Palm was the most truly evangelical catholic-minded Padre and his memory is still cherished in the elder Dutch families of Colombo.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

EYES TREATED AT TWO HOSPITALS

For Over a Year, but Baby Girl Grew Worse—Mother Followed Friendly Advice and There Has Been No Return of Disease for Three Years.

ONE BOX OF CUTICURA MADE PERMANENT CURE

"When my little girl was a few months old, her eyes began to get sore. Thinking it was from her teeth, I was in hope of their getting better, but as they did not improve, I decided to get medical advice. I took her to the —— Hospital at —— for about twelve months. The doctors there were most kind and attentive and did all they could for her, but her eyes seemed to get worse. The doctor then sent me in to the —— Hospital. I had only attended that institution a short time when a Mrs. Todd stopped me on the street and told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy and advised me to try it. I commenced using it that very night. The cure was marvelous. Her eyes soon began to get strong and they are now as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. The cure was completed with less than one box of Cuticura Ointment. My little girl was then not three years old. She is now six and we have never had the least trouble with her eyes since. I trust this letter may be the means of others being cured as my little girl has been. Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton St., Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 3, 1907."

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour of infants, children, and adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (chocolate coated) to purify the blood. A single set often cures.

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, Natal, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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"Red Seal"
Scotch Whisky
*Sold Everywhere.*

NO UNCERTAINTY
as to the result of home-baking when you use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
the sure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd.

# CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

## THE TRAINING OF TROOPS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Practically speaking, the beginning and end of a soldier's education is to train him in peace for the duties he will be called upon to discharge in war. Consequently, any system that fails to achieve this is a mere waste of time. It is interesting, therefore, to examine the one adopted by England. The results of such investigation, however, are apt to prove a disappointment, and to show that our troops are taught their work in a haphazard and spasmodic fashion that does them very little good. The truth of this is abundantly manifested every time we have a campaign of any importance on our hands. It is what happened in South Africa, and it is what will undoubtedly happen again, unless we alter our methods very considerably.

In the deleberate opinion of many sound critics, the whole system of military training in the British Army is conceived and carried out on the wrong lines. All attempts to recast it in accordance with modern requirements come to nothing. Red tape is the enemy of reform, and even the most zealous of officers soon get disheartened when their efforts to effect any radical change in matters of routine meet with no success. Yet theoretically, the system is excellent. "The training of troops in peace," declares that inspired work, the Infantry Drill-Book, "is governed by what they are reqnire to do in war. The basis of military efficiency is the careful instruction of the soldier, and gradual progression from simple to more difficult exercises . . . . . . . It should be adapted to the level of the soldier's intelligence, and should always be personally conducted by the officers." Company Commanders are, therefore, on this account held strictly responsible for the efficiency of their respective units, both collectively and individually. Accordingly, when at inspection time Private Jones is unable to tell General Brown the precise difference between a rear-guard and a detached post (or perhaps even a lamp post) or to answer any other approved military conundrums offhand, Captain Smith gets promptly jumped upon. But it in not Captain Smith's fault at all, really, since he has had little or no opportunity of teaching his subordinates their work. It is only for about one month out of every twelve—when the annual course of field-training is in progress—that the average Company Commander has his men at his own disposal and can then give them any individual tuition. During the remainder of the year he thinks himself lucky if he can muster 40 per cent. of their total strength at any one time. This is because they then belong to the Battalion, which important body has a first call upon them.

Colonel Pollock, of the "Spectator" experimental organisation, who has performed inestimable service in directing the attention of the headquarter authorities to this matter, stated the other day that although he had nominally commanded a Company for many years, he had only once been able to train them himself in accordance with his own ideas and then only for the brief period of three weeks. This is the common experience of hundreds of officers. It is absurd, therefore, to expect them to train men properly when they only see them for the inside of a month during the entire year. The result is cramming, not training. When Colonel Pollock was bold enough to declare at Sheffield that we entered upon the recent War in South Africa with an imperfectly trained Army, some of his hearers indignantly denied the assertion. Yet it was entirely true, and Colonel Pollock ought to have had the D.S.O. for saying it. From one Depot alone there was sent to the front a large draft the members of which had only fired fourteen rounds in their lives, while a second draft which went out shortly afterwards had never been through a musketry course at all. A similar state of affairs was common to practically every battalion on active service at that time.

Nor, it is to be feared, are things very much better to-day. Take the case of the ordinary recruit who joins a Line Corps. The first eight or ten weeks of his military career are spent at the regimental depot. Here his days are devoted principally to mastering the mysteries of the "goose-step" and "turning by numbers." When considered proficient in these martial evolutions he is transferred to the battalion. Here his real education is supposed to commence at once. As a matter of fact, however, nothing of the sort takes place. His days are merely frittered away in squad drill and picking up stones from the barrack square and he has no opportunity of learning anything useful until the time arrives—perhaps six months or a year later—for his company to go through its annual course of field training. Then another set-back to attaining proficiency in the higher branches of his work is the limited amount of land suitable for manœuvring purposes in the neighbourhood of nearly all barracks. In connection with this important matter it may be remarked that quite recently, when an energetic captain marched his men into a field belonging to the War Department and began to hold an instructional parade there, he was promptly ordered to stop, because the grass had been sold to a contractor for hay. This manœuvre ground difficulty exists even at the big camps. Aldershot, for example, is a case in point, and Sir John French himself has declared that on this account adequate training there is impossible. Twenty half-battalions, all being exercised at once and carrying out independent manoeuvres under Company Commanders, cannot count on being allotted more than a few square yards apiece.

Everybody who has seen them at work and compared them with other men of the same length of service, cannot but be struck by the superior drill and training which characterise the Foot Guards and Royal Marines. The reason of this superiority is not far to seek. It lies entirely in the system adopted by these two branches. At their respective depots recruits stop until they have attained sufficient knowledge to enable them to take their places in the ranks at headquarters and complete their education side by side with the other "duty-men." In line regiments, on the other hand, recruits, are sent to their Battalions before they have mastered what may be called the alphabet of their work. The natural consequence is that they fall foul of the sergeant-major on parade, and are promptly delegated to the "awkward squad" for extra drill. They then get "fed up," and tell their civilian friends that the Army is a "fraud."

## THE MANŒUVRES AND TRAIN.

THE "PIONEER":—Those who concern themselves with the doings at the various manœuvres that take place in England and in India will occasionally read that the operations took place against a skeleton enemy, and will very probably find that "our military correspondent" has many criticisms to make on such a proceeding. The objections, however, is apt to overlook some of the principles and necessities of military training and to drop into confusion between drill and manœuvre. Manœuvre against a skeleton enemy is not manœuvre at all, it is army or division or brigade drill. The commander is drilling his force to operate as a whole, and is training himself, his staff and his signalling machinery to act as a whole. He is practising his own craft, and it has often been remarked how loath generals are to do so, and how they and their staff instead of handling their war unit perfer to split it into two parts with impromptu commanders and impromptu staffs, while they ride about and criticise others for not being able to do what they have not been trained to do, and are not meant to do. What the army wants in the way of higher training is the higher drill—the army or division or even the brigade that can handle itself as a whole with all its machinery complete. The divisional commander cannot handle his division complete unless he has some practice, and to get this he needs a skeleton enemy. A skeleton enemy is often better than a full one, for the reason that in the drill period the interference due to the initiative of an opponent is disconcerting. A skeleton that will act according to a definite programme allows the commander of the army or division operating to give his entire attention up to the matter of drilling his command to attack or retire. When his command has been trained as one organisation and he and his staff have had the all necessary practice in getting their units and fixings working in harmony, then they are ready for manœuvres proper. In the larger units, however, of an army it is often impossible to find troops to form an enemy, so that the army commander must train himself by staff rides in this portion of his work, viz., the working against an unknown quantity. The deplorer of skeleton enemies notes how the interest of the troops flags without a real enemy and how their training is lost if there is no real activity against them. But it is for the training of the divisional commander, his staff and of the brigadiers that manœuvres against skeletons are arranged, or should be arranged. The troops themselves are trained in contact work in their brigade training, and it is obvious that at divisional training if the division has to be divided for work there is no training for the divisional staff. The divisional training has two distinct phases, that when the divisional general is training his division as a tactical unit, and that when he is training his brigades as brigades, or inspecting their efficiency by pitting one brigade against each other. For the first part which is really a drill, he should have a skeleton enemy. Similarly at brigade training there are two parts, first when the units are pitted one against each other, when the brigade commander is legitimately a critic and a director of manœuvre, and second when he is drilling his brigade to manœuvre and to inter-support as a homogeneous whole. He is incidentally drilling himself to carry out his legitimate war role as a leader of a brigade with fixings in working order. It is only since the recent remonstrance that we have in this country seen commanders realise that they must practice their own tactical role as well as watch and teach others to perform their part. The handling of a division as such is not a matter that can be done without forethought and practice; and the same equally applies to brigades both of cavalry and infantry. Curiously enough we see cavalry brigades manœuvred as such far oftener by their brigadiers than we see infantry brigades so handled. When therefore military correspondents carp at the use of the skeleton enemy, we may be sure that they do not quite realise what is going on. It is legitimate criticism to object that the whole of a period of training was given up to work against skeletons, for there is no doubt that if possible troops should be trained to work against each other, but only in due regard to the equal essentials of the higher group training. It is essential that the staffs shall be given their legitimate war-work at times to practice, that is to say the handling of the unit to which they are the accredited staff officers. It must also be remembered that the training of soldier against soldier is often best carried out in the trainings of the lesser unit. The value of the larger combinations to the unit is more in the practice of soldier-craft than in tactical training. By soldier-craft must be understood the supply of food to the rank and file in long hours of waits; the art of making oneself confortable; the art of well arranging halts and rests; most important of all, the realising that movement with larger forces means long waits in the sun, long waits for the baggage, and long fatiguing days when the bodily energy is used up and the inclination is to slur over duties. It was that zealot of realism, General Walter Kitchener who said that manœuvres did not teach real lessons till officers and men were weary, and they knew how the weary body looked at tactical problems. Outposts to the weary are very different problem to outposts to the fresh. The discipline of the fresh soldier is by no means the same as the discipline of the weary, and while fresh men may be ordered, tired men must often be coaxed When such training is to be got out of scanty means and small manœuvre grants, it is often impossible to get enough troops together to give a division as a whole a chance to operate against another, so that the much-abused skeleton must of necessity be employed. Therefore before joining with those who scoff at all skeleton work one may well take into consideration whether the commander is not more anxious to practice his command in combined tactical work than to see Colonel A chase Colonel B round the country side, which he has already been doing at his lesser training.

## THE LATE SIR E. LAW.

THE "STATESMAN":—The news of the death of Si Edward Fitzgerald Law will be received with general regret in India. Prior to his appointment as Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council Sir Edward had gained a wide and varied experience in the diplomatic service, especially in connection with commercial and financial questions, and he had occupied the important and responsible position of British delegate on the International Council of Administration of the Ottoman Debt. During his period of service in India each financial year closed with a surplus far in excess of the budget estimate. In 1901-02 this surplus amounted to £1,670,000; in 1901-01 to £4,950,000; in 1902-03 to £3,069,000 and in 1903-04 to £2,711,000. These figures, of course, indicated that the national finances were in a healthy condition, but they also gave rise to the criticism that it is not sound finance to under-estimate the revenue and to over-estimate the expenditure. A similar policy has been proposed in Egypt for many years past, the plea being urged that, owing to crop uncertainties, it is well to make ample provision for any emergency that may arise. There is nevertheless force in the contenption that it is, generally speaking, an injustifiable practice to extract from the taxpayer a larger revenue than there is reason to expect will actually be required. Sir Edward Law's Provincial finance was also the subject of criticism, but in other directions, and particularly in regard to his attitude towards the interests of agriculture, his administration gained warm approval. He recognised to a marked degree that vital importance of agriculture in all its branches, and the beneficial effects of the direct personal interest which he displayed in agricultural affairs are still felt in India. It was his aim and his practice to gain information at first hand on the various problems relating to the cultivation of the soil, and to encourage by his presence and his words those who were engaged in promoting the application of science to the country's foremost industry. And his action in checking the zeal of subordinate officials in regard to extracting income-tax from persons who were entitled to exemption was a step at once creditable to the administrator and beneficial to the highest interests of the Government he represented. Only a week or two ago we were able to reproduce an article from Sir Edwards Law's pen on the problem of India's hoarded wealth. In that article, which was probably the last he ever wrote, Sir Edward expressed the opinion that the difficulty hitherto experienced in finding resources in India for the development of its railway system was solely due to the want of flexibility in Indian financial methods, and to the absence of any endeavour to render investment in Government securities at once easy and tempting. He condemned, moreover, in unequivocal terms the practice of issuing loans by tender which attracts only banks and financial groups, instead of at a fixed price which every class of investor would understand. The argument that in adopting the latter method the figure might either be fixed too high or too low he did not hesitate to characterise as "a declaration of incompetence in this branch of finance."

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### MULCTING THE MOTORIST.

The "Parsi":—The days of big surpluses are past in the Bombay Municipality, and the Standing Committee have been discussing means of raising money. Dr. Dadachanji was in favour of an enhanced tax on motor-cars, and perhaps an assumption that if a citizen can afford a car he can afford a tax would be found correct, though it would raise a very bitter outcry. At least, the very cost of the car puts it into the category of luxuries, which it is generally assumed, should bear the first burden. But the ostensible reason for imposing the tax would only exacerbate the already wounded feelings of the mulcted motorist. Cars are said to destroy the roads, and it is just possible that a steel-studded tyre might do some damage; but this type is almost unknown here, and it is incredible that the pressure of a plain rubber tyre, even when driving, should be as deleterious as the iron hoofbeats of a horse. At any rate the motorists who have been complaining so bitterly of late of the state of the roads will be speechless with indignation when they hear that it is their cars which are responsible for the petrified undulations they bump over.

### INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Praja Bandhu":—We understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair of Madras has been selected to guide the deliberations of the forthcoming session of the Indian Social Conference, the oldest adjunct of the Indian National Congress, during next Christmas week at Madras. The Hon'ble gentleman is a well-known social reformer, and has done not a little to keep up public interest in Southern India in the social reform movement, and he himself has been a practical reformer. It is, therefore, but quite proper that he should be thus honoured by the leaders of the social reform movement and elected to the highest post of honour within their gift. It goes without saying that he is eminently fitted for the work demanded of him, and one need not entertain any doubts as to the success of the next session of the conference when we have a tried hand like the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair as President to guide its deliberations.

### A DUAL INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The Nagpur Nationalists have invited a National Congress to meet at that place, while Madras is the place fixed for the first meeting of the reconstructed Congress on the lines adopted at Allahabad. Among Nationalists themselves there are now practically two parties. Among the three leaders, consolidated by the Bombay artist into a three-headed political Dattatreya, Lal and Pal are in England, and Bal is at Mandalay, reading the Ramayana and Mahabharata and working problems in differential calculus. Lal joined the Moderates last year. Pal has been denounced by Mr. Shyamaji Krishna Varma as a political turn-coat, which means that he is as good as lost to the Nationalist party. It will take some years before Bal returns to Poona and Nagpur. There are, indeed, others on whom his mantle has fallen. But while some of the few Nationalist organs maintain that they cannot do without the British Government, others would have nothing to do with foreigners. The conveners of the Congress at Nagpur declare that they will simply continue the policy of the Calcutta Congress of 1906, which met under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. We are not quite sure if Mr. Naoroji trusts that the Nagpur-wallahs will represent his school of thought accurately, both in practice and on the platform. The Congress movement, we believe, will hereafter be like a comet, of which the reconstructed Congress will represent the body, and a large number of nondescript men, differing from one another, the nebulous tail. Taken together it will be a phenomenon towards which the political star-gazer will find it instructive to direct his telescope.

### BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

The "Rast Goftar":—When the old Tramway service in Bombay was replaced by electric traction, the innovation was warmly appreciated as marking a useful improvement in the only handy medium of local conveyance which the city had been using for years past. Two years of working under the new organization have falsified all anticipations, and the city finds to its chagrin that the early promises have not been fulfilled. The transformed service has now been sufficiently long established to warrant a comparison with the one it has superseded. The first and foremost improvement to which we may justifiably look through a modification in the system of traction is rapid communication; but the change in speed, if any, is all on the side of delay. During the first year of its existence, the Company, by sanctioning a reckless standard of speed, gave rise to a clamour against street accidents which multiplied and continued till the speed was restrained to a reasonable limit. The Company then laboured under a difficulty for want of sufficient number of cars, and the speed had been increased ostensibly to meet the requirements of the daily traffic. Since then the number of the cars has been substantially raised, but the increase in their number has not been equal to the demand, and delay is the principal feature now of a journey by tram.

### ANOTHER BENGAL OUTRAGE.

The "Indian Spectator":—We heartily join in the countless congratulations that have poured in upon Sir Andrew Fraser on his miraculous escape from the hand of the assassin. This is the second time that an attempt has been committed on his life. The bomb that was to blow up his train failed to act in the manner desired. The revolver has now declined to discharge its contents into his charmed body. There is a belief among Hindus that that which has failed twice cannot succeed the third time, and though the anarchists of Bengal have imbibed their political creed from the West, and seem to have the pertinacity of Bruce's spider, we sincerely hope that they will in this instance at least prove superstitious enough not to pursue their deadly design, and that Sir Andrew will ere long find himself safe and hale in his native land. The approver in the Alipur trials, who has since been murdered in jail by his former colleagues, was asked why the Lieutenant-Governor, among others, was marked out for destruction. His reply was that the conspirators had no special grudge against Sir Andrew Fraser, but that they wanted to terrorise Government. The student who wished to shoot him, however, is believed to have a personal reason for his hatred of the Lieutenant-Governor, in that the latter declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed by the Courts upon his relative for the murder of Gosain. If there are men who are determined to avenge the death of their friends under sentence of law, we tremble to think how many innocent and dutiful lives may be in danger to-day in Bengal, the unhappy land where students develop into assassins. We used to hear at one time that the administration of the country was being Russianised. The fashion of using that word was set by an Anglo-Indian journal. The one unmistakeable Russianisation that we see is that of the young men of Bengal. It has long been felt that something must be done to arrest the manufacture of "fanatical Ghazis" out of "timid Bengalis," but the way seems to be by no means clear. It is a new and very difficult problem that the Government is called upon to solve.

The "Rast Goftar":—The spirited defence of the Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. Barber at the risk of his own life cannot be too highly commended and his services need to be substantially rewarded, though he has already got his meed in the shape of public praise and the satisfaction he must inwardly feel at having saved the life of an innocent man from the clutches of an assassin. If the assault had terminated fatally, Bengal would have incurred a stigma which would never have been effaced from the pages of its history, though the bare fact of the cowardly assault has already stained the fair name of Bengalis as a docile and peace-loving community. Close upon the heel of the attempted murder of the Governor, the fatal attack upon a police-inspector has had a regrettable ending. The circumstances under which Mr. Banerji was killed show that his movements were closely shadowed, and a deep laid conspiracy was on foot to take his life. The officer was marked out for the able services he had rendered in unearthing criminals involved in the late Anarchist plots. The repeated attempts on servants of the State is a matter too serious to be treated with that equanimity, which the Police of the Presidency have displayed in the handling of murderous criminals and their accomplices. Such a lack of competence and skill as they have shewn disqualify them for the onerous duties which they are expected to perform as guardians of the peace.

The "Parsi":—The only satisfaction that can possibly be drawn from the fresh evidence of the vitality of anarchism in Bengal is that every outrage committed brings us nearer the stamping out of the whole conspiracy. Sir Andrew Fraser encountered danger in good company, for shooting at close quarters in the midst of a crowd, where there is no chance of escape for the murderer, is the method generally chosen for the murder of sovereigns and presidents by these fanatics to whom notoriety is dearer than life. One would not wish to see a Czar British official in India go about like the Russian with regiments of Cossacks and the streets cleared and shuttered; but remembering recent disclosures in Bengal it might have been expected that the Lieutenent-Governor would have been afforded some unostentatious police protection; considering Sir Andrew's action in allowing some libelled policemen to defend themselves at law at the public cost, it would have been only a "quid pro quo;" but instead of that, according to all accounts received, the worst might have happened but for the readiness of the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who immediately grappled with the Lieutenant-Governor's assailant and struggled with him single-handed for a considerable time before anybody woke up to the fact that Bengal had evolved another anarchist. Many of Sir Andrew's own way of thinking will ascribe the miscarriage of the anarchist's murderous intentions to the interposition of Divine Providence—it may be so, of course, but it is at least doubtful whether we can single out for human comprehension one act among ways which are inscrutable, especially considering that the innocent suffer and the guilty escape daily. It is more likely that the incompetence of the would-be assassin was at the bottom of the failure. The Bengal anarchists have shown themselves a peculiarly incompetent body of men—every single attempt they have made has failed: their secrets get blabbed to the police; if they attempt to blow up a train the explosion takes place when the train is not there; when they do succeed in murdering anybody it is somebody they did not intend to. Their reasoning faculties, like those of all anarchists, are of a feeble, primitive and perverted type, so not much more could be expected of them—they are certainly not the type of mind to liberate their country and improve on its present Government.

The "Gujerati":—The murderous attack on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, he was going to preside at a meeting at the Overtoun Hall, by a Bengali youth, named Jyotendra Nath Roy Chowdhry throws a very lurid and ominous light on the extent to which moral depravity and lack of wholesome discipline has begun to prevail among latter-day Bengali youths who have allowed themselves to be misguided by some evil fate which leads them to their ruin. The incident shocking as it is to our common humanity is bound to create a most unhappy feeling in all quarters about the future of our young men. Fates seem to have conspired to keep up a string of startling sensations in rapid sequence each exceeding the other in elements of horror and moral depravity. The attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor, planned as it seemed to be with the coolest determination, more on the principle of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth and a life for a life," proved abortive under circumstances which go to show that Providence alone must have come to the rescue of Sir Andrew. The next objective turns out to be Babu Nandlal Bannerjee of the Detective Department who worked so energetically in bringing Profulla to book. He appears to have been long shadowed and his murder appears to have been committed under circumstances which show that the Criminal Mania has dived into deeper depths of degradation. The deceased was in a hurry to post a letter and he was pressed by his mother to take his supper and then go, but an unhappy fate seemed to have laid a trap for him and he seemed to have only rushed into the arms of tragic death as if driven to it by invisible hands. He was shot down on a road plinth near a silversmith's shop with a rapidity which was simply stunning and the culprits who effected their escape are till now beyond the reach of law. The unfortunate tragedy carries its own condemnation, and it is too much for words to express the sickening horror and the sense of utter stupefaction with which the average mind looks at such diabolical crimes.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The whole of India must have been shocked to hear of the attempt made on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Western Bengal at a place of public entertainment, and in view of a large assembly of men. It was a daring deed. Through some unaccountable but mysterious and providential mishap, the would-be assassin failed in the attempt and was arrested then and there red-handed. Legal proceedings have been already commenced, and we trust that there will be no repetition of the scandalous procrastination that has marked the trial of the so-called Alipore prisoners. Swiftness and certainty of punishment act as deterrents more than severity of sentences on conviction. The assassination of Police Inspector Banerjee on a public high road in Calcutta following closely upon the heels of the outrage on the Lieutenant-Governor has aroused the detestation and abhorrence of all sober men throughout the land. It appears that the murderer is still at large, and a reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for his arrest. We trust that the reward will ere long be effective in securing the right offender.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—In the miraculous escape of Sir Andrew Fraser, the retiring Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, we mark only the hand of Providence which intervened in the nick of the moment between the assassin's bullet and the all too certain death that would have overtaken him but for the presence of mind of the Maharaja of Burdwan and the pluck and daring of Mr. Barber who closed with the young assassin and overpowered him in the end. The act was committed in open daylight and in a public place, at the Overtoun Hall, where his Honour the Lieut.-Governor had gone to preside at a lecture. This dastardly attempt made on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser by a Bangali anarchist almost on the eve of his departure from this country has roused a fresh storm of indignation, an indignation as deserving as it would be just, and which, we are sure, will be shared by both the European and the Indian Community. The would-be assassin is a Bengali youth of 18, Jotendra Nath Roy Chowdhury as he calls himself, son of a pleader, and a College student. Is it not time, we ask, that leaders of Indian thought and politicians looked to the very grave evil of the danger of the budding Indian intellect being prostituted thus to the vile methods of anarchists by agitators who by methods, both direct and indirect, give them their first lessons in politics? It would be useless to pretend where the facts are so glaring. Was it an act of a lunatic? We dare not make such a statement. The circumstances all point the other way. The unprecedentedly large audience in the Overtoun Hall, the presence of Bengali students and their flight directly the culprit had approached Sir Andrew Fraser, indicate a conspiracy, and the story told by an Indian correspondent that the rebellious body of students drew lots as to who should be the next active anarchist seems to be a probability which enquiry may prove to be true in the end. We hope earnestly that another result of this outrage will be to create a stronger revulsion than ever, from the sinister policy of violence and from all those forms of agitation which have stirred up in Bengal a homicidal mania wholly foreign or alien to the natural disposition of its people.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

LOVABLE CLOTHES.

How often nowadays in describing some hat or a frock that has captured our senses we say of it that it is "lovable"! When I found myself the other day enthusiastic over a particularly nice tea-frock, writes our lady correspondent, I turned round and asked myself what qualities these are that sum themselves up in the word "lovable." The tea-frock of pale blue ninon, encrusted over with the daintiest freshest of Valenciennes laces, and it had, just to give a qualifying touch of the sophisticated, a knot with cravat ends of black chiffon silver-embroidered on the bodice. I made up my mind that the frocks and the hats and the suits which are "lovable" are those in which we feel and look our nicest and happiest. There are garments in which a woman looks elegant and there are garments in which she looks emphatically what we still call smart, but they would never call to our lips the word that bespeaks attachment. It is the garment that has kinship with its wearer that we want to call "lovable" the frock or the suit that we seem to feel is part of ourselves the hat that frames the face with a certain kindly sympathy. The Parisienne's latest love in millinery is the hat of silky beaver felt that she calls melusine, and which isn't really new but has been familiar for years being one of those things which having the charm and beauty that is for all time are never entirely "demode." Let anyone take such a felt perhaps mole-colour perhaps grey or the new prunella purple or Nankin blue and try around it roses or chrysanthemums and discover for herself how charming a background this felt is for flower or plumage and for what the Franch call a "tour de chapeau" of feather. A truly "lovable" hat I saw the other day in this same felt and with just a feather surrounding both hat and feather being in a soft pale grey.

FASHIONS ON THE FRENCH STAGE.

The merry widow is a stage favourite of late years and in "L'Heure de la Bergere," which has just appeared for the first time before a Paris public, a winning widow, garbed demurely is the heroine of M. Maurice Ordonneau's play at the Palais-Royal A "repetition generale" is always an interesting event in Paris. Everyone knows everyone else, and the women don their most charming toilettes for the occasion. The gathering was a brilliant one, and the play sparkled with wit, but dress alone is my province, and to the shrine of dress alone must I pay my devotions. A widow, merry and wise, is difficult to dress because her gowns must express the essence of her personality, and this is what Redfern, like the great artist he is, has so well understood in the new play. The charming actress, Mlle. Henriette Dickson who plays the difficult role of Mrs. Blossom, wears a dress in the first act which gives her an "entree sensationelle." Every woman caught her breath with envy and admiration when the graceful figure advanced to the foot-lights. Venus rising from the foam was the thought uppermost in our minds as the perfect modele of shoulders, bust and arms emerged from the pink silken draperies that wound round the hips and feet. To descend to a more matter-of-fact explanation, the upper part of the bodice and the sleeves, which were quite tight-fitting, were of rebrode gold lace, the cuffs being laced into the arms with black chenille. The pink satin charmuse material began at the under arm and, crossed, outlined with a band of gold galon and the faintest tracery of black, and in billows, the tunic fell over the underskirt of itself, and was knotted at the back like the corner of a handkerchief; the materiel simply clung to the figure, but how the wearer got into the dress, or where it fastened, must remain a mystery. A pink bad crossed with a gipsy ribbon of black velvet completed a most irresistible dress which every woman who reads this should not fail to see.

A TANTALISING BLEND.

The next dress is of shot Eolienne—a transparent tantalising blending of vivid blue and green on an under dress of white satin. The effect is of Venus seen through the sea-spray; the misty dress floats and undulates, and the woman's figure, perfect as a Greek statue, is seen in flashes—a most poetical vision of beauty realised on the stage. The last dress is of a wonderful fabric called "peau de nymphe"; a blushing nymphe the colour of a deep rose petal pink as fine and luminous in texture as a flower. The whole of the dress seems to be supported by a most original arrangement of Etruscan gold braid studded with goldstone cabochons, the sleeves and yoke like a spider's web of burnished gold, and fits as only Redfern's gowns can fit—without any fit at all they are just part of the woman. The galon goes shimmering down the sides of the skirt and what more can I tell you, readers mine except to bid you go and see for yourself how poor are words to describe sartorial wonders where the magic of colour is blended with the perfection of form. Verily it is only on the stage that dress touches its highest expression, and that a great sartorial artist like Redfern reaches the heart of all things feminine.

## THE HEARTS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

"THE latest sensation in fashionable circles is the series of love stories which Mme. de Perret, the well-known French educational authority, proposes to narrate at the Ritz Hotel during the next two months." So says the "Star."

"She has secured Lord Reay as Chairman at the opening lecture on Nov. 12, and fashionable audiences are to hear of the grande passion.

"Mme. de Perrot is a French lady whose vivacity makes one forget her contention that the French nation are at heart the most melancholy in Europe.

"Her lectures will be in French, but she speaks English with the most charming Parisian accent in the world. It was thus she chatted to-day with a "Star" representative:

"'I think that the only thing which really interests people is the feeling of the heart. People may in England say that they are not interested in love stories. I think they are just as interested as people in other countries, although they may think it inexpedient to admit that they are.

"'I have seen a great deal of life, and I have often remarked that people are most diffident about showing this feeling. I don't want people to wear their hearts upon the sleeve, but I admire people who when they feel deeply, are not afraid to come forward and say they do feel deeply.'

### PEOPLE WITH GREAT HEARTS.

"'If I were to lecture upon the dramas of Victor Hugo, and tell people that they are not according to the rules of æsthetics, I think that would leave the world a little cold. But I will tell men and women of these great hearts and great minds, and of the lives of those who are concerned. I do not treat love alone as a passion between the sexes, but as the principle of kindness, charity, and forbearance.

"'For example, Abelard and Heloise, whose story I shall tell in my first lecture, when I shall read some of the lady's burning love letters, were husband and wife.

"'George Sand and Alfred de Musset, the next couple, were lovers. Mlle. de Lespinasse, of whom I shall treat in my third lecture, had many lovers, but d'Alembert, who never was her lover, became her slave.

"'Then there will be Mme. de Stael and Benjamin Constant, whose friendship was largely literary, but the next lecture, "Ma Sœur Henriette and Ernest Renan," deals with the great philosopher's sister, who was his good angel, and to whom he dedicated his "Life of Jesus" in those beautiful words. The last of the series, "Mme. de Recamier and Chateaubriand," is also not a question of love as is usually understood, for Mme. Recamier took care of him in his weakness.

"'You will see that this series will cover love in all its phases.

"'If I were to lecture about literature it would merely be to do what others have done before, but I thought I would have the courage to come forward and speak about a greater thing than literature—the hearts of men and women.

"'I have done this because woman is to the front just now; but do not think I am going to touch upon politics. Put it quite out of your mind, please, that I am going to talk about politics. But I shall say and repeat that the greatest energy of the whole of the universe is the quality of love.'"

A SHIP'S DOCTOR

Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility,
Depression, Malaria—

A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

Thoroughly Exterminated.

P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. *S.S. Somali, Osiris, Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
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## THE GRANARY OF INDIA.

### How it is Being Opened Up.

Within a rough equilateral triangle, having its base from Narkher to Gondia and its apex at Chanda, lies an area of rich possibilities twelve thousand square miles in extent, writes a "Statesman" correspondent. The importance of opening up this fertile district and the whole valley of the Weinganga, by railway communication, has frequently been urged by the C. P. Administration, and so long ago as 1888, when the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was in its infancy, Sir Alexander Mackenzie proposed to devote the provincial balances to the promotion of a scheme of light railways. He failed, however, to secure sanction for an extended system of narrow-gauge lines, and the provincial project fell through. The matter, however, was not altogether lost sight of, eventually as the narrow-guage lines elsewhere exhibited their value a complete scheme was worked out for a line extending from Jubbulpore to Chanda, with branches to Chindwara, Mandla, and Nagpur. This scheme has a threefold object—to facilitate settlement upon rich tracts of land now waste but capable of supporting a large population; to open out the agricultural and mineral resources of other large areas hitherto practically cut off from all communication with other parts of India; to provide means of protecting the inhabitants against the risks of famine.

PROTECTION AGAINST FAMINE.

The last of these objects is not the least important for though misfortune may through abnormal conditions fall upon such an area its natural resources by timely aid can display great recuperative powers. Therefore, as the Head of the Provinces remarked at the inaugural gathering on Monday, a famine line need not necessarily be a line which could by no possibility be made to pay. Nevertheless it was the famine of 1896-7 which led the Government of India to sanction the construction of the Gondia-Jubbulpore link of the scheme, and the famine of 1900 in the Bhandara and Chanda districts forced attention to the construction of the line southwards to Chanda. The section opened on Monday, 148 miles in length, makes it possible to travel on the narrow-gauge system from Nagpur, through Nagbir, Gondia, and Neinpur to Jubbulpore, and there now remain only the brief lengths between Nagbir and Chanda and Nagpur and Chindawara to complete the original scheme. As the agent, Mr. Manson, intimated in his speech to the company's guests at Umrer, it is intended to open the Neinpur-Mandla section, 25 miles in length, within the next two months. The proposed line from Chiraidongri to Bilaspur forms no part of the original plan, but is an obvious and valuable development.

OPENING OF THE NEW LINE.

There was a large gathering of railway officials and experts, civil and military officers, representatives of other lines, and unofficial guests at the inaugural ceremony at Umrer on Monday. The Nagpur terminus of the narrow system at present is at Itwari, 2 1-2 miles from the main line station, but this is a merely temporary arrangement and both lines will soon enter the same station. The Itwari station had been very prettily decorated for the occasion, the route was lined by stalwart Mahratta police, and the inhabitants had gathered in large numbers to witness the proceedings, which mark a significant development in the history of their province. The guests who had travelled by the special train from Calcutta, as well as those who represented the district, were received by the leading officials of the company in a large marquee, but the proceedings at this point were brief, most of those in attendance being occupied in examining the quality of the stock and the character of the line and equipment. These deservedly received high commendation, the passenger coaches being of a type which would do credit to the best class of main line traffic. The wagons are constructed for six-ton axle loads (16 tons net carrying capacity), and the excellence of the road bed was the subject of general remark among the experts who saw it for the first time in its completed state. It is built of 40lb. rails on Salwood sleepers, 2,238 to the mile. The steepest gradient on the line is 1 in 100 and the minimum radius of curve 955 feet. The estimated cost of the Gondia-Nagbir-Itwari section now opened (including rolling stock) is Rs. 83,70,978 and of the Nagbir-Chanda line Rs. 32,59,969. The Agent in his speech at the opening quoted with justifiable pride the commendation of the Government Inspector upon the condition of the line for its inauguration, and the passengers who travelled in the first train were delighted with the smooth and easy running. The engines are of a very exceptional type for narrow gauge work, both in appearance and efficiency. The construction of Itwari Station and its connecting lines is expected to cost Rs. 9,80,000.

AT UMRER STATION.

Arrived at Umrer Station which had been elaborately decorated, the guests assembled in a marquee which had been erected around the signal levers on the platform. The Agent then called upon the Hon. Mr. Craddock, Chief Commissioner of the Province, to unlock with a gold key the padlock which secured the levers and to lower the distant signal. This admitted a train from Gonda, which steamed in amid the explosion of fog signals, the cheers of the crowds of spectators on the platform, and on the embankments beside the station, and the music of a band. The Commissioner formally declared the line open, and was then presented with the gold key and with a miniature of this key in brooch form for Mrs. Craddock. The Company then adjourned to an adjoining building for breakfast. After the repast the Agent said:

Mr. Craddock, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When the Gondia-Nagbir-Nagpur section of the Gondia-Chanda line was nearing completion, the Board of Directors of the Railway expressed an opinion that a certain amount of ceremony on the occasion of the opening would be useful as tending to bring together those interested in the undertaking, and to make the opening of the extension well-known generally. Such a function as this also affords an opportunity of acknowledging the assistance which the railway has received in extending its system from the Civil Officers of the Province who have throughout taken such interest in having railway communications extended so as to secure the rapid development of the districts under their charge. All the Civil Officers in the Central Provinces have during the construction of the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway done much to help forward the work and have assisted the railway in many ways. I would desire to take this opportunity of thanking not only you, Sir, but also all the Civil Officers for their help.

A year ago the B. N. Railway was fortunate in having the Purulia-Ranchi extension—72 miles in length—opened by Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and formerly Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. I take the opportunity here of saying how rejoiced we all are to hear that the dastardly attempt on his life last Saturday has failed.

Sir A. Fraser had done much by his influence to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the construction of the Purulia-Ranchi line, and it was most fitting that he should open it.

THE GONDIA-NAGBIR SECTION.

In the case of this Gondia-Nagbir-Nagpur section of the Gondia-Chanda line we have also had the good fortune to have it opened by the head of the province, the hon. Mr. Craddock, and in this instance it is also eminently suitable that you, Sir, should perform the opening ceremony of a line in the inception and construction of which you have throughout taken such great interest.

Indeed from a perusal of the files connected with the Gondia-Chanda line I have gathered that it is largely due to your initiative, Sir, and to your influence that the people of the country which the line will serve, and the mercantile public of Nagpur and the Central Provinces, owe the construction of the line we have opened to-day, of which I may call you the God-father, seeing that you have just officiated at its christening ceremony.

I do not, Sir, call you the father of the line, because I think that that title as well as the title of the father of all the B. N. Railway 2 feet 6 inch gauge lines in the Central Provinces, must be reserved for Mr. Wynne, the former Agent of the B. N. Railway and now the President of the Railway Board. I regret very much that Mr. Wynne is not here to-day. He had hoped to be with us but official business in the Punjab would not permit of his being present at Nagpur on this occasion. He has written to wish the line every success and I am sure will be very glad to hear of the successful opening ceremony. These 2 feet 6 inch gauge lines which he introduced into the Central Provinces are proving a great boon to the country, for they can be built for under Rs. 50,000 a mile and on the ghat section, where a broad gauge line would cost very large sums, indeed, 2 feet 6 inch gauge lines can be built for about half the cost on account of the sharper curvature which is permissible.

We are, therefore, with the limited amount of money at our disposal able to open up almost double the tract of country that we could serve were we limited to a 5 feet 6 inch gauge line.

B. N. R. METRE GAUGE LINES.

Those 2 feet 6 inch gauge lines as now made by the B. N. Railway with 40lb. rails and rolling-stock designed for 6 ton axle loads which permit of bogie vehicles carrying a load of 16 tons, can deal with a large amount of traffic indeed.

During the last 12 months the Satpura Railway has not been fortunate in having a heavy grain traffic on account of the failure of the 1907 monsoon, but it is carrying a heavy coal traffic from the Pench Valley coalfields, and when I see that in a year such as the one now drawing to a close it has carried 1,325 tons of goods and 2,638 passengers per mile of line, it appears in a not unfavourable light in comparison with many metre gauge and a few broad gauge undertakings.

I am glad to think that the 2 feet 6 inches gauge extensions are likely to continue and we are within the next couple of months going to open an extension from Nainpur to Mandla. 25 miles in length, and I hope that before many years are over, sanction will be accorded to construct an extension of this line to Bilaspur a distance of 153 miles, so opening up the Banjan valley and the rich plains round Kawardin and Mungeli. On that section a difficult ghat has to be faced but the surveys that have been made prove that the difficulties are not insurmountable and that the line can be built, though at a cost somewhat higher than the cost of the Satpura or of the Gondia-Chanda. I am also glad to think that in all probability sanction will be accorded to another very important extension of this 2 feet 6 inch gauge system viz, the construction by the B. N. Railway of the Nagpur-Chindwara line, on which I hope work will be commenced early next official year.

The pamphlet describing the Gondia-Nagbir-Nagpur extension which has been put into your hands this morning shows in some detail the work which has been done and the towns which are served by the line which is now opened.

We have here at Umrer an example of a very flourishing town, whose Municipality have given us such a kind reception and I hope now that the advantages of railway communication have been supplied to other towns and villages in the district they will soon develop into towns of equal magnitude to the one in which we are now met.

THE LINE TO CHANDA.

I regret we are not on this occasion able to open the line throughout to Chanda, but the demands for enlarged conveniences on the open line and more especially the demands of that very flourishing body, the Colliery proprietors of Bengal, who by their energy are developing by extremely rapid strides an enormous coal traffic, has made it necessary to utilise the greater portion of available capital in the provision of wagons and rolling-stock for the carriage of the mineral wealth of the Jherria and Barakar coal fields, to the outlying parts of India and to the port of Calcutta for export. These calls on the available capital have necessitated the work on the Gondia-Chanda line being somewhat delayed, and it was thought best to concentrate all the available funds of the completion of the Gondia-Nagbir-Nagpur section, leaving the portion from Nagbir to Chanda to be constructed more gradually. On the first 30 miles of that section the earthwork is almost completed and as the rails are available, I hope during the coming few months to complete the section as far as Sindwai by next November and subsequently to complete the whole line to Chanda in 1910.

The line we have opened to-day and the extension to Chanda will, I hope, stimulate the growth of cotton and other commodities in the country which the railway serves and induce a large traffic over the other sections of the B.-N. Railway for every section of a railway that is opened benefits the neighbouring main lines of railway and indeed the railways of India generally. The country, is one, as will be seen from the description, which is in several parts well cultivated but there are other parts under jungle and on which cultivation can be extended. I hope that before many years are over the fact that railway communication is available will lead to these backward parts being cultivated.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The line will also tend to develop the mineral resources of the Province for it is known that considerable quantities of valuable minerals are available at no great distance from the line and have not as yet been developed only because the means of transport was wanting.

Wherever railway communication is extended one sees the development of Factories and Workshops and I have no doubt that in the near future Factories, Cotton Presses, and other Industries will develop rapidly along the Gondia-Chanda line.

You, Sir, have throughout taken the greatest interest in such Industrial developments and I am sure those along the Gondia-Chanda line will receive every encouragement at your hands for such developments will be to the benefit of the country, and its inhabitants as well as the railway.

I have said already that officers in the Central Provinces who are promoted to higher spheres of influence carry with them a desire for the extension of railway facilities. We have with us to-day another Central Provinces officer who now occupies a high post of influence under the Government of India and I am sure that Mr. B. Robertson will in the position in which he is placed have many opportunities of furthering our aims and objects for the extension of railway facilities. We have also with us to-day Mr. Wood of the Railway Board on which body we are dependent for the allotment of the funds which enable work to proceed.

I cannot close these remarks without mentioning the names of some of those who have been employed on the construction of the Gondia-Nagbir-Nagpur line. Mr. Jellet our Engineer-in-Chief was in charge of the work till he went Home on furlough last April. It was he who organised the construction work and got it very far advanced. Mr. W. O. Taylor is now officiating in his place and he formerly had charge of the Nagpur District. Mr. F. S. Hughes and subsequently Mr. Townshend had charge of the Wainganga district with its heavy bridging until he had to take the place of an officer on the main line who had to go Home on sick leave. During the last six months the places of Messrs. Taylor and Townshend had been filled up by junior officers Mr. Carroll and Mr. R. S. Arnott and both these officers have worked with all the zeal of youth and it is largely due to their exertions that we have, soon after an exceptionally heavy monsoon been able to open the line for traffic. I am glad to say that the Senior Government Inspector a class of official who are more inclined to find fault than to praise, was able to state on his inspection that he had never seen a line opened for traffic in a more complete state. This of course does not refer to our Itwari station the construction of which was only sanctioned a very few months ago.

THE POTENTIALITIES OF THE LINES.

In thanking you, Sir, for having done us the honour of being present to-day at the opening ceremony of this extension I would desire to have the pleasure of asking the Company to drink to your health and to that of Mrs. Craddock who, I am sorry, was unable to accompany you on this occasion.

The Chief Commissioner replying said that he regarded it as an honour as well as a pleasure to be permitted to inaugurate that important link in a very valuable undertaking, in which it had been rightly said he took a very great interest. His interest was due to recognition of its importance to the district and community. The project was older than many might be led to suppose, indeed it was possible that Mr. Manson himself did not know all its history. Twenty years ago, in 1888, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the then Chief Commissioner of the Province, attempted to utilise the provincial balances for this very purpose, so retaining it as a provincial project At that time however, sanction could not be obtained for the narrow gauge system and the scheme fell through. Wiser counsels had since prevailed, and it was perceived that great good might result from the utilisation of narrow gauge systems where the broad gauge on all grounds was impracticable. Their tribute to Mr. Wynne was richly deserved. That the Bengal-Nagpur-Railway officials always worked harmoniously with the civil officers was largely due to Mr. Wynne. This line had great importance, for the potentialities of the district which it tapped could even now hardly be realised. Not only it had rich agricultural possibilities but it contained much mineral wealth also. The project was revived owing to the famine of 1896 but a famine line was not necessarily one which could by no possibility pay. This was an important enterprise for the district, and he hoped for the success of the extension.

## GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S REMINISCENCES.

COMMISSIONED to the Royal Artillery in April 1856, I joined at Woolwich early in June. The service was then very different from what it is now. The race of hard-drinkers had not quite died out, and under one of them it was my lot to serve. My first parade as a commissioned officer was a Sunday morning church parade. After inspecting the men, I saluted my senior officer and asked if I might march off the "persuasions,"—the term used to denote those who were not of the Established Church. "You may march the whole lot to——, for all I care," was the muttered reply.

After two or three weeks, our company of Garrison Artillery was ordered to Plymouth. We railed to London Bridge, the terminus in these days of the North Kent Railway, and marched in single file to Paddington, where my superior officer formed up the company on the platform, ordered them to pile arms, gave the word "Dismiss" and disappeared, the greater number of the men at once bolting out of the station and into every public-house in the neighbourhood. With the help of the sergeant-major and other non-commissioned officers, I mounted a guard over the arms, and sent patrols to collect the men, so that when the commanding officer returned I had them formed up in such order as their condition allowed. We got them into the train, when in a very thick voice, I was told to warn the men in every compartment that they were not to bring any drink into the train. Then, about 10 p. m., we started. At the first station we halted at my commanding officer put some money into my hand and told me to get him a sodawater bottle full of brandy. I dutifully obeyed, but on my return (the uniform of a subaltern was in the dim light undistinguishable from that of a gunner) he suddenly turned on me, and saying "What have you got there?" seized the bottle and flung it on the rails, ordering me to get into the train. I did so, and presently, when we had again started, he asked, "Where's my brandy?" His language may be imagined when I told him he had just thrown it under the train. Poor fellow, he had been so conspicuously gallant in the Crimea, and he had so many good qualities, that he was saved as long as possible, but some three years later the inevitable blow fell, and he was compelled to resign.

THE SACRAMENT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

On Easter Eve the column of which my battery was a unit started to cross a bad "ghat" (a hill pass). I Happened to be on advanced guard that day, and we got over; but the transport behind broke down, the "ghat" became encumbered with dead and dying animals and broken-down waggons. With the advanced guard had come the Chaplain of the Force, and on Easter morning he wished to administer the Sacrament. He had with him a flask of sacramental wine; but there was no bread, only weevily ration biscuits as hard as stones. He asked if any of us had any biscuits. One officer produced from his holster a few gingerbread nuts, and with fragments of these, "the best and purest wheat bread that could conveniently be gotten," the chaplain administered the Sacrament; and never, I firmly believe, was it partaken of with greater reverence.

CANNON FARRAR AND THE TAILOR.

Years afterwards, on the invitation of a friend, I visited Westminster Abbey with a party from a working-man's club in Soho, when we were shown round by Canon Farrar. After the Canon had talked to us about Major Andre, whose monument is in the south aisle, a little tailor, who was one of the party, whispered to me, "The worthy Dean is very interesting, but not very correct in his 'istory." Later we had tea in the hall o Westminster School, and my friend said a few nice words of thanks to Cannon Farrar. Up jumped the little tailor and said, "I'ad 'oped to 'ave 'ad the pleasure of proposing the 'ealth of the worthy Dean myself; in fact, when Colonel——began I felt quite nonchalant"!

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

He was a great smoker. One wall of his library where he worked was entirely hidden by small cupboards or bins, each with a separate glass door, and fitted with cigars, stacked across each other "headers and stretchers" like timber, so as to allow free circulation of air. On wet days the doors were all kept closed, in dry weather they were open. He told me that each year he got a large consignment of cigars from Havana. There was a pointed stud stuck into the wood above the door of the bin in use, and as soon as this bin was empty the stud was moved to the next bin, and the empty one was filled from the latest chest. This had gone on for years, the cigars longest in stock being always those smoked. From "Some Memories of My Spare Time," by General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbury, G.C.B., in "Blackwood."

## A GREAT BUT PATHETIC BOOK.

### Dr. Hastings' Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics.

Ten volumes, of 900 pages each, containing in all not less than one million words concerned entirely with man's search after God and personal striving after good—and such things as lead out from these—ten volumes, which range from man's conception of those cosmic eras which are beyond his keenest ken, down to Prof. Metchnikoff's strong statement that "Humanity would make a great stride towards longevity could it put an end to syphilis"—who will say that such a book, with such evidences of man's ignorance of what is and has been, and of his weakness of will and flesh—is not a pathetic book—of drama all compacted!

The master mind who is to conduct us through these ten long corridors with their monuments of human striving is Dr. James Hastings, M. A. His "Dictionary of the Bible" and "Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels" focus enormous stores of learning with great skill and wisdom. But this, his newest enterprise, "The Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," will make even a wider appeal.

The first of the ten volumes is just published, and a word of praise should be given to Messrs. T. and T. Clark, the publishers, for the sagacity which led them to encourage these great works. (The volumes are published at 28s. each net.)

This wonderful Encyclopædia has a pathetic story to tell; but it is a very great book. No library could be better provided with what men have said and thought through the ages on religion and Ethics and all they imply than by this one library in itself. It not only focuses the heart of each topic, but it also gives the chief books which treat of those topics, and the student is therefore able to pursue them with great detail if he so desires. Some of the articles themselves summarise a whole literature. The bibliographical ramifications of the Encyclopædia are therefore most extensive.

Dr. Hastings has been assisted in his work by Dr. John A. Selbie and other scholars, to whom he makes gracious reference. The number of writers who have contributed to the first volume alone is just about two hundred, and together make a most distinguished and learned staff. The price of this volume (28s.), if divided, would not give each of these pundits 2d. each!

THE DEMAND FOR ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

Dr. Hastings has some very interesting things to say about his great book—the result of six years' exacting labour.

"There is," he says, "at the present time an unusual demand for works of reference. It may be due partly to a higher general standard of education, increasing the number of readers and compelling teachers, whether they are writers or speakers, to 'verify their references.' But it may be due also to the great increase of knowledge in our time. We must possess ourselves of dictionaries and encyclopædias, because it is not possible otherwise to have at our command the vast stores of learning which have accumulated.

"But the enormous increase of knowledge in our time has not only created a demand for general works of reference; it has also made known the necessity for dictionaries or encyclopædias of a more special character. Musicians have found the need of a Dictionary of Music, painters of Painting, engineers of Engineering, and they have had their wants supplied. The present work is an attempt to meet the necessity for an Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.

"The words Religion and Ethics are both used in their most comprehensive meaning. The Encyclopædia will contain articles on all the Religions of the world, and on all the great systems of Ethics. It will aim, further, at containing articles on every religious belief or custom, and on every ethical movement, every philosophical idea, every moral practice. Such persons and places as are famous in the history of religion and morals will be included. The Encyclopædia will thus embrace the whole range of Theology and Philosophy, together with the relevant portions of Anthropology, Mythology, Folklore, Biology, Psychology, Economics, and Sociology. It is a wide field."

Indeed it is, and no one without that very rare cast of mind—the mind encyclopædic—could handle the many reins which such a team—notoriously difficult to drive—require. Dr. Hastings has that mind.

Such is this great and pathetic book. We have no room this week to quote from it at length, but we shall return to it again. But here is a sentence from the article on Anthropomorphism:

"The tendency to assume that God's ways are as our ways is the essence of anthropomorphism. To yield to the tendency and to follow it out to its logical extreme is to make God after man's own image. Science, by studying its facts objectively, succeeds in escaping from anthropomorphism.

"Religion succeeds in making the same escape only where it similarly renounces the a priori method of interpreting God's action, and further renounces the desire to utilise it as a means to making man's will to be done. Religion rises for the first time clear of anthropomorphism when the prayer goes up from the heart—'Thy Will Be Done.'

## THE COPPER GAMBLE.

A good deal of interest has been aroused of late in the City in the contest between the bulls and bears in the copper market. The situation is practically dominated from New York and the bulls rely mainly upon the expectation of a revival of industrial activity in America as soon as the Presidential election is out of the way. In the States the production of copper steadily expands and the output for September, like that of July and August, was in excess of that for the corresponding period last year. This of course is partly due to the fact that at this time a year ago restriction was general at the American mines, but it seems probable that the yield for 1908 will be as much if not more than in 1907. Meantime stocks are piling up in England and France, notwithstanding an apparent increase in consumption, as judged from the amount of metal taken off the market, and prices remain steady at about £60 per ton for Standard. In consequence of the enormous shipments which have been going on all the year, the statistical position in the States is not so favourable to consumers as it is on this side but it will need a considerable expansion in the demand to absorb the supplies known to exist, and if trade does not improve to the extent anticipated the bulls may find themselves in a difficult position.

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"CROSSING the Line" was celebrated in the usual way on board H.M.S. "Good Hope," on her way to the Cape. Father Neptune, accompanied by Amphitrite, arrayed in a "Directoire" gown, were (says the "Telegraph") received by Real-Admiral Sir Percy Scott when they alighted from their motor-car. After a speech by Father Neptune the Most Famous Order of the Flying Fish was conferred on Sir Percy Scott by Amphitrite. The last person to receive this signal honour on board the "Good Hope" was Mr. Chamberlain.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 17.

The depression in the Andaman Sea yesterday has moved out into the bay, but its position is indeterminate.

There has been fairly widespread rainfall in the Central districts and Burma, the largest amount being one and a half inches at Mandalay and skies are moderately clouded there.

Clouds have increased in the Circars and on the Malabar Coast, but in the rest of the country skies are clear. Humidity is normal, or in defect; the greater deficiency has occurred in Bombay, the Deccan and on the Konkan Coasts. The weather is cooler than usual in the Deccan and Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Isolated falls of rain are probable in Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is in defect at Ambala but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and generally normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual except in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal except for a defect at Karachi during the day and at Jacobad at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual in West Central India and in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature has again fallen and is now generally lower than usual especially at night, the deficiency at Chanda amounting then to 10°.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity has again decreased and is considerably lower than usual. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear. The air continues drier than usual. Temperature has again fallen and is now in defect at a few stations during the day and over the whole division a night.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the appearance of moderate to heavy cloud on the Malabar Coast. Otherwise weather has been fine over the whole reporting area and is likely to continue so.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | 85·6 | 66·1 | ... | 0·15 |
| Jask | 83·3 | 65·3 | ... | 0.00 |
| Muskat (16th) | 85·8 | 70·6 | ... | 0.00 |
| Multan | 81·8 | 56·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rawalpindi | 76·9 | 48·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Lahore | 82·9 | 48·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Sirsa | 83·8 | 49·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala | 82·0 | 50·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Delhi | 82·2 | 57·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Agra | 81·0 | 54·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mainpuri | 82·8 | 49·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi | 83·0 | 57·5 | ... | 0·06 |
| Cawnpore | 83·4 | 48·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad | 84·1 | 49·5 | ... | 0.00 |
| Jacobabad | 86·6 | 45·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karachi | 83·0 | 65·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ajmer | 83·4 | 51·7 | ... | 0·03 |
| Jaipur | 84·2 | 53·1 | ... | 0·16 |
| Kotah | 85·5 | 55·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhuj | 83·4 | 61·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Dwarka | 84·8 | 65·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Veraval | 89·7 | 65·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot | 89·9 | 57·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 90·6 | 58·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat | 89·1 | 65·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad | 91·6 | 61·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa | 91·8 | 54·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch | 82·0 | 50·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Indore | 81·1 | 50·1 | ... | 0·01 |
| Jubbulpore | 78·9 | 45·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Saugor | 79·1 | 56·0 | ... | 0·21 |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandwa | 83·7 | 49·1 | ... | 0·07 |
| Akola | 84·2 | ... | ... | 0·00 |
| Amraoti | 81·8 | 55·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nagpur | 80·6 | 52·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Chanda | 80·5 | 49·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Raipur | 80·3 | 55·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bombay | 87·1 | 69·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ratnagiri | 91·3 | 63·9 | ... | 0·20 |
| Mormugao | 86·0 | 66·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karwar | 83·3 | 60·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Malegaon | 84·4 | 49·1 | ... | 0·10 |
| Ahamednagar | 81·9 | 50·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Poona | 83·5 | 48·3 | ... | 0·37 |
| Sholapur | 83·8 | 56·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bijapur | 84·2 | 53·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Belgaum | 80·3 | 53·6 | ... | 0·34 |
| Aurangabad | 81·7 | 51·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 83·9 | 53·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hyderabad | 80·8 | 56·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mangalore | 87·2 | 66·9 | ... | 0·03 |
| Calicut | 85·8 | 71·1 | ... | 0·48 |
| Cochin | 88·2 | 74·3 | ... | 1·09 |
| Colombo | 89·5 | 72·0 | ... | 1·40 |
| Masulipatam | 83·3 | 67·1 | ... | 0·03 |
| Bellary | 86·0 | 50·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Cuddapah | 87·7 | 63·1 | ... | 0·02 |
| Madras | 85·0 | 68·5 | ... | 8·23 |
| Bangalore | 81·8 | 67·8 | ... | 0·07 |
| Coimbatore | 86·9 | 65·8 | ... | 0·79 |
| Trichinopoly | 87·6 | 68·3 | ... | 0·53 |
| Negapatam | 86·9 | 78·0 | ... | 1·98 |

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th November was 30·027 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder wae 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial baromter, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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NOTICE.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1908.

## MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

We had another illuminating debate in the Corporation on Monday afternoon, but, as "Punch" would say : "Business done—none." Malaria is so prevalent that we have the spectacle of the mail steamer lying in mid-stream, taking on board supplies there, instead of in the docks, in the hope that the mosquitoes may be blown out and the crew and passengers escape infection. The city, we are asked to believe, is remarkably healthy, yet almost every other inhabitant is more or less indisposed and a large percentage of the hands at every mill and factory is absent owing to fever. That is the sort of thing we must expect in a healthy city we presume. Several suggestions have been made by the Corporation, who, it will be remembered, in June last asked for information as to how the epidemic was to be combated and that information they received in the middle of October. Meantime the disease spread, and the amiability of the Executive suffered—the more so because its efforts were criticised and the Corporation, unreasonably to its way of thinking, looked for results. The Municipal Commissioner on Monday, with Nero-like playfulness, took upon himself the "entire responsibility for the alleged flouting of the Corporation's resolutions," of fiddling while Rome burnt, so to speak, a piece of magnanimity which has never been surpassed and rarely equalled. Then the Health Department was not to blame any more than the Councillors, and there was really no occasion for the little display of pertness, on which we incidentally commented the other day. The Health Officers have been merely obeying orders. The Commissioner is the Buller who marched them across the Tugela river and marched them back again.

The Chief Executive Officer very much wished he could say he had received any useful hints from Captain Liston and other members of the Corporation. He had received none. Then evidently the Commissioner never played cricket. Lots of catches went his way, but he muffed every one of them. Fiddling Nero, fiddling Nero, were you looking for them, or tuning the strings of your Stradivarius ? Was the suggestion to apply to Government for a Committee or the services of an expert, not a useful hint ? Was the suggestion to appoint a whole-time officer to investigate and advise the Commissioner and the Corporation not a useful hint ? Was it mere waste of time to ask for a further report from the Health Officer after experiments—as delicately suggested by Colonel Collie ? The amount of patience implied in that suggestion was almost phenomenal. Was that useless and impracticable too ? To our mind it was precisely what the Health Department would like, but not what they might expect after the sinister little rapier-thrust at the Chief Physician of St. George's Hospital, with which they resented his attempts to entice them into activity. Was it altogether a condemnable thing to suggest that the loan of the services of Captain Liston be applied for ? The Commissioner was pleased to observe that his appointment would not be an offence to the Municipal Executive. But the Commissioner's magnanimity came uppermost there, his magnanimity and his never-failing courtesy. Those two qualities apparently over-weighed dead fact for the moment. Seeing that Captain Liston knows more about mosquitoes and malaria than most of his colleagues it would have been a great gain to the Executive if he could have joined them for a time. But was the Commissioner speaking with a full knowledge of the feelings of his staff when he said this ? Was he quite sure everything would have gone merrily as a marriage-bell ?

It is no use juggling with figures, which can be made to prove anything or nothing. It is no use talking further about the matter and adjourning the debate from month to month. It is high time some definite conclusion was arrived at, and we are entitled to ask what is to be done. Are the people of this City to be delivered over to malaria or are the Municipal authorities to be forced to adopt adequate means to combat the disease ? In the opinion of most people the Executive has not achieved that which was expected of it, that which the public has a right to demand. It is, as we have said before, absurd to argue that Bombay must be content to suffer because the whole of India is suffering. Two blacks never did, and never will, make a white. Moreover, we pay big rates and taxes and ought to receive full value for our money in protection from scourges such as they which the City is now visited. It may be, no doubt it is, that the new dock works have had much to do with the breeding of mosquitoes, which have carried malaria through the island, and adopting the Commissioner's argument, and making the most of it, the same mosquitoes may have carried the disease throughout the whole of India. The wonder is that the whole of India has not joined Bombay in attacking the Municipal Executive for failing to stamp out the breeding-places in and about the new dock-works. Has not the Corporation the power to compel those responsible for the condition of the new dock-works to take steps to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes ? Has it not the power to punish persons or bodies guilty of acts prejudicial to the public health ? Yet we gather we must wait, still wait for further reports and further discussion, and if the epidemic continues and we find the Municipal Executive is competent to deal with it, and is doing all it can by honest, earnest effort, yet effecting nothing, we must publicly petition Government to take the matter out of the hands of the Corporation and send us an expert, or a dozen experts if need be, for the epidemic and its causes must be stamped out with the utmost possible despatch.

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**TWO PROMINENT HINDU LEADERS.** BY the deaths of Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas and of Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, C.I.E., on the same day, the Native communities of our City have lost two of their most prominent leaders. In every civic movement for the past thirty years and more, the two have taken a prominent part on behalf of the communities of which they were the leading members. Both were merchants, intimately connected with the trading and banking business of Bombay and Western India, and both helped materially in the commercial and industrial development which is so prominent a feature of recent Bombay history. Mr. Veerchand, who was nearly 75, spent his long life in benefiting in various ways the Jain community to which he belonged. To the very last he was zealous in serving it, and at the time of his sudden death he had gone to Ahmedabad in order to advise about the dispute of the Jain community with the Native court of Kathiawad over the temple of Sametshikr. He was ever forward in any, especially educational, matters connected with the welfare of the Jain, and was a moving spirit in establishing and every year holding the Conference to discuss questions vitally interesting to that community. Though not a very wealthy man, he established several Jain scholarships which have done much to advance education among his people. In the Central Hindu College movement he also took a great part as it tended to the advancement of all the Hindu communities; and the Jains are intimately connected with the Hindus though they differ in several matters of religion from them. Mr. Veerchand came from Gujarat, in whose capital city of Ahmedabad he spent the greater part of his early life, as assistant in the commercial firm of the well-known merchants and bankers of that place. Premabhai Hamabhai, who has writ his name so large in the history of that City. In Bombay he assisted an enlightened and far-seeing Hindu merchant, the late Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Goculdas, with whom he engaged in developing the mill industry of Bombay and certain places in the Deccan, especially, Sholapur. He was also connected in business relations with Mysore, Kathiawad and other Native States. In the great famine of 1899-1900 in Gujarat his services were specially meritorious in relieving distress among all communities on account of his intimate personal knowledge of the ways of the people among whom he had been brought up. This help to the Government in the difficult work of famine relief was very highly appreciated by it, and he was also decorated for these services.

Sir Harkisondas was a much younger man, having just entered upon his sixtieth year only three days before his death. He was descended from Rupji Dhanji, the leading Hindu citizen of his day in close connection with our Government, one of whose provision contractors or Mody's he was. This Rupji was one of the earliest Hindus to settle in Bombay under the English, having come here about 1692 from the vicinity of Diu in Kathiawad. His son, Manordas, prospered exceedingly as a banker and became the head of the Gujarat Hindus here. A street in the Native quarters of the Fort has been for over a century called after him, who died in 1792. Sir Harkissondas' father was his great-grandson, as were also two other distinguished Hindus of the last generation, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and the late Varjivandas Madhowdas. Sir Harkissondas took special interest in medical aid for women in our Presidency, and with the late Sorabji S. Bengalee and Mr. G. Kittredge helped materially the movement for this noble purpose which has resulted in the Cama and the Allbless Hospitals and several kindred institutions and funds. He also took great interest in the well-being of the insane and the lepers, and built an Asylum for the former at Navapara in Thana. In the mill industry he was keenly interested and did much for industrial and technical instruction in our city. He was ever ready to use his great influence with his people in the cause of peace and good government, as was shown by the part he played in restoring peace after the Hindu-Mahomedan Riots of 1893 and on other occasions. His loss at this juncture when such influential leaders of the Native communities can do much to help the Government in removing misunderstandings is particularly to be regretted.

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**THE BODIES OF THE EXECUTED.** IT is satisfactory to learn that the stupidity of the Bengal jail authorities has received the attention of Parliament and we have the assurance of the Secretary of State that in future the bodies of executed criminals will not be delivered to relatives if there is reason to apprehend demonstrations at the funeral. In England the body of a person who has been executed is buried within the precincts of the jail, but in this country it is customary, owing to a grandmotherly piece of legislation, to hand over the bodies on application to their relatives, who save the jails the expense of fuel. In Bombay such objectionable demonstrations are impossible. When the Damodher Chapekar gang were hanged the bodies were burnt in the jail cemetery; yet the offence and the condition of affairs were as nothing compared with those of Calcutta. Who was responsible, it is needless to ask. It is almost useless expecting common-sense in Bengal.

SIR ANDREW FRASER left Calcutta on Monday night on tour in the Cuttack districts, special precautions being taken along the line.

Sir Phirozeshaw M. Mehta as President of the Bombay Presidency Association, has received a reply from the Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal "thanking him and the Association most heartily for their kind telegram of congratulation on his merciful escape."

THE Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has agreed to grant free third-class return passes (available for four months) to indigent persons sent to Coonoor at Government expense for anti-rabic treatment, and make the same concession to any attendant sent at Government expense. The South Indian Railway Company grants free passes to such persons and attendants. The Government of Madras have thanked the Agent and Manager for this concession and have directed the necessary change to be made in the rules.

THE Port of Calcutta continues to make remarkable progress in spite of the depression of trade, which has been almost universal, and notwithstanding the competition of Bombay and Chittagong. The accounts for the first half of the financial year 1908-09, which was submitted to the last weekly meeting of the Port Commissioners, show that the revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 59,46,938, as compared with Rs. 51,85,647 in the corresponding half of 1907-08. There has thus been an increase in the half year of Rs. 7,61,292. How rapid has been the recent advance of the port may be gathered from the fact that as lately as 1899-1900 the total revenue for the twelve months was only 66 1-2 lakhs. The revenue for six months is now approaching that figure, which, if all goes well, may be reached next year. The receipts for the whole of the current year are likely to be even more gratifying than those for the first half. The larger portion of the income of the Trust is earned in the second half year, and it is therefore safe to predict that the estimated receipts for the year, which were calculated at Rs. 1,19,45,000, will be largely exceeded. If the trade of the second half year shows the same expansion as that of the first six months the surplus will be very considerable. It is satisfactory to learn that the prosperity of the half-year was not due to any single factor. The exports of coal were, it is true, ahead of those of 1906, which formed the highest previous record, 1,595,626 tons being exported, as against 1,516,285 tons. But there was a general improvement in other sources of income, the receipts from lands and buildings, for instance, showing an increase of nearly one lakh. Mr. Dumayne and the Commissioners deserve hearty congratulations upon these results of their foresight and energy.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, M.P., has made an application to the City Corporation for the use of the Guildhall on November 27 and 28 for a national conference of municipal councils, representative labour organisations, and distress committees to consider how the exceptional distress can best be dealt with, and the question of the future legislation promised by the Premier.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Hungary by the flight of Judge Laskoczy, Vice-President of the Court of Exchequer, a member of the House of Magnates, and the second highest judicial dignitary in the kingdom. A part of Judge Laskeczy's duties was the granting of concessions for drug and tobacco-shops. The Police were informed by a chemist that the Judge had accepted a bribe from him of £2,500 for the concession for a large shop in the centre of Budapest. Other cases of bribery afterwards became known. When confronted with the proofs of his guilt, the Judge was allowed to tender h resignation to the Minister of the Interior and to escape to America, in the hope of suppressing the scandal.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## ANOTHER MARATHON RACE.

### Football and the Turf.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

It was the turn of Scotland to be favoured with a Marathon Race on Saturday, the event being run from Linlithgow to the Scottish National Exhibition. The distance was stated to be 16 miles, but it must have been fully a mile short of this. Properly speaking, the event bore about as much resemblance to a Marathon Race (which is 26 miles in length) as, say, a 1,000 yards race does to one at a mile. It is a pity our sports promoting bodies do not recognise this, as Marathon runners will not be developed by deciding races ten miles short of the proper distance. The race under notice served to show that W. T. Clark of Liverpool is a better man than many thought, as he got home an easy winner in 1 hour 23 mins. 54 secs., beating such a good stayer as F. Lord of Wibsey Park by over three minutes, while T. Mulrine of Scotland split the pair, his time being 1 hour 26 mins. 37 secs. The starters numbered 60 and it is pleasing to see long distance running is meeting with such support in Scotland. Clark ran well in the Liverpool to Southport (18 miles) trial last spring and it will also be remembered that he was the first of the United Kingdom representatives to finish in the Olympic Marathon, though he was a long way behind the winner.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD.

T. S. Battersby of Wigan proved himself a record breaker during the Olympic Games, when he created a new English record for one mile. This was on the last day of the festival, when, after finishing a couple of yards behind H. Taylor in the 1,500 metres, Battersby went on for the extra distance. Singular to state, while the Wigan man was doing this, Smithson of the United States ran the most wonderful hurdle race ever seen, his time for the 110 metres (120·2 yards) being 15 secs. It is not often one has the chance of seeing two records set up at the same time and particularly when one stands out as a performance far out of the ordinary. To return to Battersby, his form in the Stadium Pool led many sound judges to think he would probably become our best man over a distance in time, and his latest effort at Seacombe (Cheshire) lends colour to this idea. He was billed to attack H. Taylor's figures of 5 mins. 27 3/5 secs. for 440 yards and, swimming splendidly, he reduced the time by 1 1-5 secs. Taylor and Battersby are very equally matched and with both at their best, we ought to see some exciting racing between the pair next season.

BILLIARDS.

All who saw the concluding day's play in the heat of the Burroughes and Walts Tournament between Stevenson and Diggle, must agree that it was a remarkable struggle. It looked good odds on Diggle at the close of the fourth day's play when he had increased his advantage (he received 1000 points start) to 1473. Stevenson greatly reduced this the following day, only to see his rival draw away again on the afternoon of the last day, when Diggle came out with a splendid break of 453. This left him 809 points in front and everyone thought it was all over. Then, however, Stevenson trotted out breaks of 349 and 306 and matters looked somewhat different. Following this the Hull player obliged with still another grand break of 323, finally winning by 584 points. It was a wonderful performance and Stevenson is certainly a better player to-day than at any time in his career. John Roberts also made a fine effort in the last stage of his match against Harverson, but though he troubled the marker to credit him with breaks of 251 and 301, he could not quite overcome Harverson's start of 4000 in 18000 up.

The form of Dawson is being closely watched just now, in view of his first meeting with Stevenson, which will be on November 16th. The Huddersfield player appeared to have quite lost his touch during the opening stages of his heat with Inman in the Burroughes and Walts Tournament. The Twickenham player scored faster than his rival during the first four sessions, and the match was half over before Dawson showed his real form. He then made consecutive breaks of 348 and 347 and in both gave a wonderful illustration of all-round-the-table billiards, and he may yet make a good finish of it to-morrow (Saturday).

OLYMPIC LACROSSE.

After seeing the representatives of the United Kingdom and Canada struggle for Olympic Lacrosse honours, it is perhaps only natural to regret the match was not played during the summer and before 50,000 spectators. Having seen nearly every one of the Olympic events decided, the writer has no hesitation in saying that the Lacrosse match ranks with the most interesting as a spectacle. It was followed by the Olympic Association Football match and during which a well known authority on "Soccer" remarked to the writer : "How tame and flat it seems after the Lacrosse." We all know the hold Association has on the public as an interesting pastime, but it is safe to say that if the usual followers of the game had seen Saturday's Lacrosse match, many of them would become converts. It was quite instructing to listen to the remarks of the onlookers, who were seeing the pastime for the first time. Excited Frenchmen would exclaim "frappant" while adjacent to them one noticed a group of German's shouting "grossartig," "famos" each time some particular bit of play was seen. Nor were the English spectators lacking in appreciation, and from Lord Roberts who occupied a seat in the Lord Mayor's box, down to the programme boys, all seemed to enjoy the game. It is to be hoped it will result in more attention being paid to the pastime and it ought to specially appeal to runners, cyclists, swimmers, boxers, cricketers (when young and active) as a medium for keeping fit during the winter.

BRAINY CANADIANS.

The game served to show the Canadian players to much advantage and they were really more superior than the score of 14 goals to 10 in their favour would lead one to suppose. Having run up a lead of 6 goals to 1 early in the game, they appeared to slacken off and the Englishmen, playing better, gradually drew up until the score was 9 all. The visitors then set themselves going in earnest again and scored five goals in rapid order. The great advantage of the Canadians was in the brainy manner the players took up a position where they were unmarked and therefore better able to take a pass unhampered. The Englishmen, on the other hand, had a habit of converging towards each other when pressing, and with rivals all round them, their passes were apt to go astray. Still they made a good showing against their famous rivals and no doubt learnt some useful lessons during the game. It may be added that it were played in the most sporting spirit and there were no "American tactics."

OLYMPIC BOXING CHAMPIONS.

The Olympic Boxing Contests at the Northampton Institute on Tuesday resulted in a clean sweep for the United Kingdom, the home cracks winning all along the line. It is satisfactory that the Continental entries reached such good proportions, and France, in particular, supported the events very well. At present, however, our near neighbours have a lot to learn, but there is no question about their pluck. The Danes appear to take most kindly to the fistic game and one of them, V. Holberg, made quite a good showing against W. Wells in the first ties of the Light Weights and though the verdict went to the Englishman, many thought the visitor was quite as good as Wells. Another over-seas boxer in R Baker showed to advantage in the Middle Weights and he and J. W. H. T. Douglas had a splendid bout in the final. There was nothing in it and though Douglas knocked Baker off his feet early on, the Colonial appeared the stronger at the finish and all did not agree with the Judge's award to Douglas. Baker was prevented from competing in the championship last year owing to illness, but he had the satisfaction of beating Childs, the present champion, in the semi-finals. Of the other winners, Thomas of Birmingham is a bantam weight much above the average, while the form of R.K. Gunn, who won the feather weights, was really wonderful for a man who won championships so far back as 1894 '95 and '96. Hard hitting was a feature of the heavy weights and the success of A. L. Oldman over S. C. H. Evans of Reading (champion) gave the City policeman his second Olympic medal, as he was a member of the Tug-of-War team which scored at the Games last July. The Olympic Boxing proved such a big success, that one feels sorry to have to criticize anything in connection. Unfortunately the "powers that be" failed to remember that the Olympiad is an international affair and that over-seas sportsmen not only helped to make it a success but are also deeply interested. This being so, every courtesy should be shown to visitors and representatives of over-seas newspapers. This was not done and while Press privileges were extended to ordinary London newspapers, the claims of over a dozen important foreign and Colonial papers were overlooked—which is a pity and discourteous.

SPLENDID FOOTBALL.

The Australians did not cover themselves with glory in the match against the London Rugby team at Richmond on Saturday, a scrambling sort of game ending in the visitors' favour by a try to nil. A match of quite another character was seen in the Olympic Tournament at the Stadium, when the Australians and Cornwall (representing the United Kingdom) met for the honour. It seems a pity that such a great game as Rugby football was allowed to suffer through want of enterprise and when next the carrying code finds a place among Olympic events, it is to be hoped the Empire will be more fully represented. As to the game, the Englishmen were simply outclassed and their football would disgrace a minor club match in South Africa. The backs had no idea how to tackle and apparently thought the neck, arms and body the best place to get a hold on and only once during the game did a Cornishman go for the legs of a rival. The passing, too, was crude in the extreme and altogether it was a sorry spectacle for the Home supporters. In contrast the Australians showed up splendidly, but their form was so good that even against a tip-top team they would quite likely have won. Several times the three-quarters gave delightful exhibitions of the passing game and the speed of the visitors was altogether too much for their rivals. On one occasion an Australian, though handicapped by the ball, ran right away from two Englishmen, while a little later we saw another Cornstalk dash over the line, not chased by rivals, but supported by four of his own side. In the end the visitors won by 32 points to 3 and so won Olympic honours for Australasia.

The Australians fulfilled another engagement on Wednesday when the United Service team opposed them at Portsmouth, and the result was one of the finest struggles ever seen on the football field. It was a fierce game, but played in the propet spirit by real sportsmen. A. O. Jones was referee and the Notts cricketer was very severe on off-side play, each side gaining a goal as the result of penalty kicks. The Australians also scored a try and converted and looked like winning until a minute from time, when the Home side gained a try near the corner flag. The kick for goal just failed and so the Australians won by the narrow margin of two points. The other Australian team (playing under Northern Union rules) had to put up with defeat on opposing Leigh on Wednesday, the Lancashire-man administering the first defeat on the visitors by 14 points to 11.

SOCCER.

Cup ties in Scotland are good paying ventures and when the gates in connection with the Glasgow Cup are all counted up, the total will make a big sum. Celtic and Third Lanark made a second attempt to decide which should hold the Glasgow Cup on Saturday, and the fixture attracted 26,000 spectators. The Volunteers really deserved to win, as the goal which put Celtic on terms came through one of the Third Lanark men diverting the ball into his own goal. The teams met for a third time on Wednesday, when Third Lanark quite outplayed their rivals and won by 4 goals to 0.

Turning to League football, Clyde alone retains an unbeaten record among English and Scottish League teams and, with Glasgow Rangers, appear to hold a good chance for the Scottish honours. Everton is the team of the moment in the First Division of the English League. This was demonstrated by the form against Aston Villa on Saturday, when the home side won by 3 goals to 1. Considering the Villa had just previously lowered the colours of Manchester United, this shows how well the Everton men are shaping just now. Another fine performance on Saturday was accomplished by Notts Forest, the Midlanders (with two regulars away) playing Manchester United to draw, 2 goals each. The dropping of this point puts the United on a level with Everton and Newcastle, these two claiming 16 points for 10 games, as against 14 for 9 by Winchester United.

BRAVO DENMARK.

The United Kingdom beat Denmark in the final of the Olympic "Soccer" tournament at the Stadium by 2 goals to 0. Actually, however, there was very little in it between the two teams and it is certain England can no longer claim any great superiority over some of the Continental nations. The Dutch and the Danes have made great progress and the latter, in particular, shape well. They went in for bustling tactics and quite spoilt the clever combination looked for from the English forwards. The visitors, however, lost their heads when in a position to shoot and this is where the home players gained the advantage.

THE TURF.

We are quite used to outsiders, scoring this season and the success of a 50 to 1 chance in the Cambridgeshire is only in keeping with the results of several other important events this year. Land League (second favourite) ran well and for a few moments near the end looked like repeating last year's victory. Marcovil then swooped down and won cleverly by nearly a length, while Cockoure II., a hot favourite, finished fourth. The winner was just beaten by Polar Star in the Jubilee Handicap of 1907 and a win at Alexandra Park in May of that season was his last outing prior to the race under notice. His present owner, Mr. F. Luscombe, acquired the son of Marco for 920 guineas at the sale of the late Duke of Devonshire's horses and it is safe to say he would never have been allowed to go for such a low figure had he not been lame. Rest, however, has apparently done him good and providing Marcovil can stand more training he will be "hot stuff" next season. It is worthy of mention that his sire won the Cambridgeshire thirteen years ago, while Count Schomberg (sire of Cocksure II) started a hot favourite and was beaten into third place—so that history repeated itself on Wednesday. Mr. Luscombe took 5,000 to 100 about the chances of his colt, so altogether his bid of 920 guineas for a sire to fill Marco's stall at his stud farm proved a profitable venture. Hewitt rode the winner and the New Zealand jockey appeared delighted at his success. This jockey, by the way, will be riding in Austria and Germany during 1909.

The manner Bayards won the Dewhurst Plate yesterday was very convincing and Mr. Fairie's colt will certainly be a good favourite when the wagering on the Derby of 1909 commences. The son of Bay Ronald-Galicia was not even extended to beat Perola and the other four runners and he appears to be a real "good un." Radium had almost a walk over for the Jockey Club Cup, only Golden Measure opposing the son of Bend Or. The Free Handicap served to show Norman III to advantage, Mr. A. Belmont's American bred colt giving a taste of his Guineas form and beating Ebor and Ardentrieve in fine style.

IN GENERAL.

Honours were well divided in the Olympic Skating events, Mrs. Syers of England winning the Ladies,' U Salchow of Sweden the Gentlemen's and M. Panin (Russia) the Special Figures for gentlemen, while Fraulein Huebler and Herr Burger secured the Pair Skating for Germany.

Five Test Matches are to be played between England and Australia next summer and should the wins be equal commencing the fifth game, it will be played to a finish.

The German and French hockey teams proved no match for the Scotch and English sides at the Stadium yesterday, the Britishers winning by 4 goals to 0 and 10 goals to 1 respectively.

F. Gotch, who defeated Hackenschmidt last year, will shortly arrive in London.

M. Sheppard, the wonderful American runner who set up a new British record of 1min. 54secs. for half a mile at the Olympic Games, has just been appointed a Customs Officer at Philadelphia.

Six of the eight Army and Navy boxing Championships this week were won by soldiers.

The Canadians proved successful in both of their matches in the North, but the margin of their win over the North of England team at Manchester was small—7 goals to 6, which indicates that Lacrosse is going ahead in the country. Cheshire, however, went down badly, the visitors proving successful by 10 goals to 2.

## THE KAISER AND PRINCE BULOW.

### GERMANY IN SUSPENSE.

### Result of Interview Anxiously Awaited.

### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED.

### AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Germany is in a state of feverish suspense on the eve of the interview between the Kaiser and Prince von Bulow.

The papers publish final warnings urging the Chancellor to insist on an unconditional surrender.

The utmost pressure is being brought to bear on His Majesty.

It is stated that he went to Baden on Sunday at the request of his grand-aunt, the Dowager-Duchess, who dwelt on the gravity of popular feeling and urged him to retain Prince von Bulow.

Moreover, the Emperor has been most deeply affected by the death of Count Huelsen Haeseler, who was His Majesty's most intimate friend.

The papers assert that Count Haeseler, on the morning of his death, advised the Kaiser in the most outspoken terms. A violent scene followed which, it is believed, hastened the Count's decease.

LATER.

The Kaiser received Prince von Bulow at eleven o'clock this morning at Potsdam.

It is understood that the Kaiser and Prince von Bulow reached an agreement and that Prince von Bulow will retain his position as Chancellor.

## THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

### Mahomedans and Indian Reforms.

### TRUE INTERPRETERS OF EAST AND WEST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Ameer Ali presided at a breakfast of the London branch of the India Moslem League this morning. Sir H. Seymour King, Sir Raymond West, Sir William Bull and a number of Mussulmans were among those present.

The chairman said that Mussulmans believed that the peaceful development of India depended on the permanence of British Rule and on the loyal co-operation of its peoples with the servants of the Crown.

Mussulmans, he continued, desired reforms, but not political reforms only. They wanted something done to ensure the preservation of families already existing. They desired to see the proper application of existing funds for education and the adequate representation of Mahomedans on the new representative bodies.

Sir Raymond West declared that Mussulmans were the very people to be interpreters between the East and the West.

## EXECUTED MURDERERS IN INDIA.

### Question in Parliament.

### AVOIDING DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan, replying to Mr. Arthur Fell, said :—" In future the bodies of executed criminals in India will not be delivered to relatives if there is reason to apprehend demonstrations at the funeral."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The District Magistrate of Alipore has given permission to the relatives of Satyendra Nath Bose to receive the remains after the execution which takes place on Saturday morning for cremation within the precincts of the jail, but not to remove them further.

## MAHOMEDANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Sturdy Alliance of all Races.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

A large meeting of Mahomedans held at Johannesburg protested against Mr. Botha's allegation that they had not participated in the resistance to the Anti-Asiatic legislation, and reaffirmed their decision to continue the struggle until the status of educated Indians was settled and the Registration Act repealed.

## NEW WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

### First Chief of the Territorial Department.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Lord Lucas has been appointed Chief of the new Territorial Department of the War Office.

## THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

### Uniform Playing Directed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

King Edward has directed the uniform playing of the National Anthem at eighty crotchets to the minute.

## THE CHINESE SUCCESSION.

### Effect on Business.

### DOWAGER-EMPRESS'S DEATH.

### DUE TO OVERHEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Reuter wires from Peking that Prince Chun is a reformer, well-intentioned but not considered strong.

He has, however, cleverly divided the command of Yuanshikai's army as a precaution against a revolutionary movement.

Three thousand guards occupy the streets of the city.

The Throne is surrounded by intrigues and it is reported that the Reformers are returning to Peking.

Serious runs took place on the banks yesterday and numerous Tientsin notes were presented at the Yokohama Specie Bank.

British, German and Russian interests are not affected, but fourteen native establishments have been closed.

The poorer classes are in a state of panic.

The Emperor in a valedictory address reaffirms the policy of reforms.

The new Emperor will be educated in a modern manner.

It now appears that the Dowager-Empress became over-heated on her birthday and that death was due to lung trouble.

## FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

### Debate in the Chamber.

### HOME GARRISON INCREASED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

In the course of the discussion of the estimates for Colonial Forces in the French Chamber, Admiral Bienaime denounced the Japanese propaganda against the French in Indo-China.

The Ministers for Education and the Colonies declared that there was no cause for uneasiness. The population was rejoicing that civilization had been brought by France, as the Franco-Japanese Agreement had been a happy event for Indo-China.

The troops in the Colonies had been reduced in order to increase the number of first-class soldiers available in France.

## STORM AT PORT ELIZABETH.

### Great Damage by Floods.

### BUILDINGS SWEPT AWAY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

A terrible storm has occurred at Port Elizabeth.

The river overflowed and flooded the streets, demolishing the Harbour Board buildings and warehouses, and sweeping cars off the rails.

Two persons have been killed. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

## RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

Sir F. Carne Rasch, M.P., has resigned his seat.

Mr. Ernest George Pretyman has been adopted as the Unionist Candidate for the resulting bye-election.

## THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

### No Alterations to be Made.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government did not intend altering the Naval programme already sanctioned for the current financial year.

## SWEDISH SOVEREIGNS IN ENGLAND.

### Royal Greeting at Portsmouth.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The Prince of Wales met the King and Queen of Sweden at Portsmouth to-day, and they were welcomed by King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Windsor.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere.

[Hon. Sir Henry Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, K.C.M.G., P.C. (Can.), Hon. D. C. L. (France), LL.D., son of Gaspard Joly, Seignior of Lotbiniere, and grandson of the last Marquis of Lotbiniere, born in 1829, was called to the Quebec Bar in 1855, and made Queen's Counsel in 1878. He represented Lotbiniere in the Liberal interest in the Canadian Assembly in 1861 and was returned in the first election of the House of Commons in 1867, where he remained till 1874, during which period he was also a member of the Quebec Assembly. Sir Henry was twice Leader of the Opposition, and Premier of Quebec in 1878-79. He was Vice-Chairman of the Dominion Liberal Convention in 1883. In 1896 Sir Henry became Minister of Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, which portfolio he held till 1900, when he was posted as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, holding this post till 1906. The deceased statesman took an active interest in Forestry, in recognition of which he was appointed as Vice-Chairman of the American Forestry Congress in 1885. He was also Vice-President of the Imperial Federation League in Canada. In addition to conducting Li Hung Chang through Canada, Sir Henry received the Prince and Princess of Wales in British Columbia on the occasion of the Naval Tour in 1901. His publications included various articles on Forestry and the Metric system.]

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### An Important Conference.

### SHIKAR AT BIKANIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIKANIR, NOVEMBER 17.

The Viceregal party, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja, returned to Bikanir this morning.

Sir Harvey Adamson, Mr. Erle Richards and Sir Harold Stuart arrived in Bikanir this morning and had a long interview with His Excellency presumably on the present political situation.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto and party leave Bikanir after midnight for Lucknow, where they are due at 8-30 on Thursday morning.

The total result of the shooting during His Excellency's visit in Bikanir has been as follows :—29 black buck, 8 chinkaras, 3 pigs killed while pigsticking, 20 demoiselle cranes, 810 ducks, 1,189 imperial grouse, 1,582 sand grouse, 22 patridges, 1 hare, 399 quails ; total 4,064.

The bag of imperial grouse does not nearly come up to the bag shot by His Excellency and party during his former visit, which was one week later in the year, and after the 17th November the number of Imperial grouse coming in every day increase by thousands per day.

It is probable that the Viceroy's stay in Agra will be interrupted by a visit to Calcutta in order that His Excellency may hold a meeting of the Executive Council.

## DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

### Mahomedans and British Intervention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

At a public meeting of the All-India Moslem League, composed of both the Sunni and Shia sects, the following was proposed by Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk and seconded by Nawab Nasir Hussain Khan :—" The League heartily thanks the British Government for intervening, so far as was possible, to stop bloodshed in Persia, and assures it that, in the future, any proper step to end the gloomy aspects thus created there during the last few months, will be thankfully and gratefully viewed by the loyal and law-abiding Moslems of India, who, owing to a common religion and fellow feeling, are morose and mournful. The entire Moslem community trusts that the British Government, the great Mahomedan power in the world owing to its innumerable Moslem subjects, will, in the future, stick to the policy likely to soon put an end to the fratricide and tumults which are annihilating the peace, tranquility and the civilisation of Persia."

## BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

### Breach on Main Line Rectified.

### MAIL BAGS LOST.

### RICE CROP FORECAST DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 17.

Official information concerning the wrecking of the boat containing the mails from Arakan by the recent cyclone shows that sixteen mail bags were recovered and three lost.

The mails contained in the former have arrived at the Rangoon General Post Office, all more or less damaged.

The breach on the railway line between Samon and Thabeydaung has been rectified and through communication was restored yesterday for all kinds of traffic.

The recent breach on the line to Maymyo is likely to delay the issue of the rice crop forecast for the period ended 31st October. The changes are not important, there being an increase of 303,000 acres over last year's actuals. The prospects generally are good.

## SIR E. LOCKE-ELLIOTT.

### Farewell Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 17.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Locke-Elliott, who relinquished the command of the Eighth Division to-day under a salute of thirteen guns, issued a Divisional Order stating that he desires to place on record his firm belief in the military efficiency of the units of which it is composed and to thank all officers and the subordinate staff and departments included, for their loyal and constant support as well as for their untiring efforts to establish and maintain a high standard of physical fitness and general readiness, for the field. Discipline in British and Indian units is entirely satisfactory, and so long as officers immediately concerned with its maintenance bear in mind the necessity for sympathetic and firm control of those entrusted to their care as well as to their command, General Locke-Elliott after forty years' experience with the Army in India cannot imagine its ever being otherwise. To all, irrespective of rank, who have been in any way subordinate to him during his term of command, he desires to convey his best wishes for their future welfare and to assure them individually and collectively his lasting regard.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says he has been exceedingly popular, has many friends, and his departure is deeply regretted.

## ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

### Instalation of the Bishop of Bombay.

THE Cathedral was well filled with a large body of devout worshippers yesterday evening, the occasion being the installation of the Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, D.D., as Bishop of Bombay.

The Bishop was met at the door of the Cathedral by the Archdeacon and the following clergy, etc., of the Diocese :—

DEACONS.

The Rev. J. Yesudian.

PRIESTS.

The Rev. O. M. O. Grant.
„ J. Mahde.
„ C. R Burnett.
„ J. A. John.
„ H. Mould.
„ C. M. Barham
„ Fr. H. S. Moore
„ Fr. E. F. Elwin
„ J. H. Lord

Rev. P.J. E. Dimishky.
„ S. S. Suryawanshi.
„ L. B. Butcher.
„ D. L. Joshi.
„ W. J. McKennelly.
„ Fr. H.S. Nicholson
„ A. F. Langmore
„ P. Eykyn
„ Fr. J. W. Biscoe.

THE CATHEDRAL CLERK.

The Rev. Geo Hewitt

The Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton.

THE CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES.

The Rev. Canon Taylor.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPLAIN.

The Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

After His Lordship had exhibited the documents testifying to his due consecration, a procession was formed as above which advanced to the Sanctuary, while Hymn No. 546 was being sung. On reaching the Sanctuary, the Bishop knelt at a faldstool, with his Chaplain, and Psalm 122 was chanted. The Archdeacon, then said the lesser litany, the Lord's Prayer and chanted special Versicles with the choir and congregation.

### THE BISHOP'S PROMISE.

After the offering up of special prayers on behalf of the Bishop, His Lordship made the following promise, the congregation standing meanwhile :—" I, Edwin James, by Divine permission, Bishop of Bombay, do hereby promise to respect, maintain, and defend the rights, privileges and liberties of this Church and Diocese, and to rule therein with truth, justice and charity, not lording it over God's heritage, but showing myself in all things an example to the flock.—So help me God—Amen." Than followed the Apostles' Creed and special prayers for the Bishop.

### THE INSTALLATION.

The Archdeacon next delivered the following charge to the Bishop :—

" In the name of God—Amen. I, William Arthur Dickins, Archdeacon of this Diocese, install thee Lord Bishop in this Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, and therewith give thee all possession, authority, and jurisdiction which pertain to the Bishop of this See, wherein may the Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy coming in from this time forth for evermore, and mayest thou abide in justice and sanctity and adorn the place delegated to thee by God. God is mighty, and may He increase thy grace. Amen."

The Archdeacon then conducted the Bishop to his throne and the words of Hymn No. 157 were sung by the choir to the sweet and delightful setting by Attwood, Mr. Thomas rendering the solo.

### THE BISHOP'S SERMON.

The Bishop then preached the following sermon taking as his Text, Cor. XII, 27 " Now ye are the Body of christ and severally members thereof."

" My Brethren of the Cergy, my brethren of the laity—You have gathered together to see me enthroned in this Cathedral as the seventh Bishop of Bombay. I return to the thought of the charge which has come to me from my predecessors. Some of you can remember four former Bishops of Bombay. Two of these are yet living in England. Bishop Milne continues his studies in Indian thoughts and writes on that subject to the enlightenment of the Church at large, both still follows the fortunes of the Diocese with the greatest interest. Both have been most kind in giving me the benefit of their help and advice. Bishop McArthur has also done me the honour of becoming one of my Commissaries in England. Bishop Pym I never saw nor knew. We shall look back on him as a man of great courage and sincerity. Those who knew him tell me of his piety, his hard work, his charms as a man and a friend. Scarcely had he entered on this he suffered the loss ofhis wife. Before he came he was himself stricken from the painful disease of twhich he ultimately died. God grant to him, together with the Saints, rest and peace and a joyful Resurection.

"Every day as I look round upon the second city of the Empire and largest in India and, as your good Archdeacon goes through Diocese business with me, I feel more and more the magnitude and the difficulty of the task which has been imposed upon me. I can assure you that I have my diocese in my heart and will never cease to pray for you. I have to ask you that you will in your own prayers specially remember your Bishop in all the difficulties which inexperience and ignorance must necessarily bring him. You must not expect me at first to be so helpful to you as one who has been long in India could be. You must teach me before I can help you. You must not expect much initiative from me while I am learning.

But to-day I wish to call on you to reflect upon a text which contains many ideals which I have long thought ought to regulate our Church policy. "Ye are the Body of Christ." It is a solemn thought for all of us, which residence in the midst of heathenism brings home, that he who would see Jesus, would know what He is like, must look at us. The Blessed sacrament of the Lord's Body and Blood is full of parting messages to his disciples. The time of that first parting is now in the distant past. But his lessons about it concern us, who, as St. Paul says, preach or proclaim by means of each celebration the Lord's death till he come. His Body and Blood he gave to his disciples to eat and to drink and as the sacred elements passed the lips of the disciples, was the Lord not saying by his Institution " My Body now will be lost to men's sight, but remember it will be lost in you. I give myself for you, and to you, and into you. Henceforth if men would find me they must find me in you." My brethren, it is the most astounding condescension, the most humiliating trust. The Lord has so far given himself away to us, that he has willed to be judged on earth by us. He has entrusted not only His good news, His tradition His principles, but Himself to us. "Ye are the Body of Christ." In these words there is more than a message to us as individuals. In fact, the message to us as individuals takes all its colour from the message to us as a body, " Ye are the Body of Christ." Would God, men had in the past put that thought always first,—always before their own feelings and preferences ; yea, and before their opinions and before verything personal in their beliefs. If that had been the centre of gravity of interest and the point of vital concern the awful spectacle of a divided Christendom might have been avoided, and the beliefs, opinions, preferences and feelings of individuals would have been sounder than they are now.

"Yet let us remember that St. Paul wrote those words to a divided Church—not indeed a Church so divided that they could not meet together for divine worship, but still a Church in which sectarianism or the following of persons had been and become serious. And looking on them in their division the Apostle wrote : " Ye are the Body of Christ." A fact is worth much theory and St. Paul puts this as a fact.

"My Brethren, to-day there must be a Body of Christ. In every generation He has His Body visible to the living. Where is it to-day ? I ask you now to begin and ponder with great earnestness where it is ? I want no facile answers—no " of course" it is here or there. Think where Christ's spirit is manifest by His works—the Body cannot be far off. Why is it to-day so invisible.—Why can honest men doubt how to answer the question " Where is it ? " Because of sins and because of our negligences and ignorances.

"The end of this verse of St. Paul which I am considering will give us a clue. We have so long neglected it or been ignorant of it. " Severally members thereof" are members of a body uniform, Are they all alike ? No, indeed. Membership in a body means differentiation of function—they are more useful to the body in proportion as they are more dissimilar. Yet this is not true in the extremist sense. Of the greater members there are mostly two, and this very double provision preserves the life of the organism, because if one of the pair of members is lost the function in these cases is to a great extent performed by the other. Some members exist not in twos, but as in the fingers and toes there are eight of them, and to confine myself now to the external members, it was obvious to St. Paul as to us that there were very many hairs to every head. What lesson is there in it that we have here neglected or been ignorant of ? It is that membership in a body does not mean conformity with all other members. It means at the most a relative uniformity with those members which have precisely the same function as ourselves. What does it mean in general dissimilarity from other members ? Dissimilarity is so far from being a good reason for separating from body that it is the condition of serving the other members and the whole body.

"If only men had remembered this, there would have been so little need for schism. One says : " I have such and such a function, you say, you have not, therefore it is clear that you do not want me, and I certainly don't want you—let us make two churches." But St. Paul would answer ; "Because you have different functions you need each other—you ought to want each other the more. Be loyal to the Body and give it the benefit of your differences. Don't make them matter of competition among yourselves, but matter of contribution to the Body."

"My brethren, we have some of us been ignorant of these principles, Some of us have neglected them. Some of us have added to these negligencies and ignorances, our sins of pride, of partisanship and uncharitableness. Let us as a Church and as individuals repent heartily of these sins (when we have been guilty of them) and strive after amendment. I do not for a moment believe that they exist more here than anywhere else, but penitence for known sin is not enough. We have to amend our ignorances and negligences. I asked you a moment ago to consider anew and more and more deeply "where the Body of Christ is." I ask you one more thing ; will you consider what it would be like if you could see it existing as He would have it to be. Let me indicate what I think you would find its outstanding characteristic. I speak as to wise men, judge ye, what I say. To the greater members such as arms and legs would correspond the national churches, to the smaller members or parts of these such as toes or fingers or knees or elbows might correspond the Church in different dioceses or cities. The members of the Body are all made up of separate little lives which have meaning almost solely as constituent parts of the great Body, such as the cells which make up flesh or nerve, or the red and white corpuscles in the blood. These answer in my imagination to the individuals, men and women. They indeed possess greater differentiation between themselves than (say) the red corpuscles possess among themselves, But wherever we examine the body we find representatives of these great armies of corpuscles or cells or whatever they may be. So, I suggest wherever we go over the world we find representatives of certain natural groups and species of Christians. God intended them by their co-operation to make up the diversity on which every organic unity is founded. Man deluded by the devil has thwarted this divine provision and sorted them out into sects or bodies or Churches or whatever else they may be called or call themselves, where they cease to co-operate, and instead that conflict, where they compete instead of contributing, where they weaken instead of strengthening the Body, I call upon you in the name of God to respect the Lord's own divinely appointed diversities, and without attempting to reduce them to uniformity gradually to recall them to unity. I cannot to-day tell you how in my judgment this great task should be attempted in India. I see that it is the task before our generation to labour that the Church may gain the advantage of the contribution which genuine national Churches could make to her life. My Indian brethren, you and those who have planted the faith amongst you must labour together to this end. Again, I see that it is the task of this generation to labour that the Church of God may gain the advantage of the contribution of all these who are now unable to contribute as they should to one another or the Body because of the separations which sins, negligences and ignorances have made in the Body. We must all labour and pray for this end.

"To-day I must content myself with principles. It may be years before I am conversant with Indian conditions to attempt to direct your practices, but I ask you who know India practically to reconsider these great principles and to give of your best time and efforts and prayer to devising steps by which they could be brought nearer to realization."

At the conclusion of the sermon Hymn No. 396 was sung and the Benediction was pronounced by His Lordship.

During the singing of Hymn No. 165 (Recessional) the procession was again formed, as at the commencement of the Service, and the choir and clergy returned to their respective vestries.

It was most unfortunate that owing to an accident the organ could not be played for the last two Hymns.

## BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

### Rs. 6,000 Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Mr. Justice Fletcher yesterday awarded Rs. 6,000 as damages in the case in which Miss Florence Dorothy McJohn sued Mr. Oswald Dodsworth, Zemindari Manager, Madras, for breach of promise of marriage.

## NAVAL AND SHIPPING NOTES.

**INDIAN SPEED RECORDS.** WE have lately had a crop of fresh records in steaming between Home and Indian ports. That of the " Salsette," which kept up 17·78 knots an hour is respectable for such a ship, but not much more. We suspect that she was not being worked at her highest available power. The " Caledonia " beat her own and every other record to Calcutta by averaging 17·05 knots, which is distinctly creditable for a vessel of her age, as she has not been accustomed, as are the Atlantic liners, to steam always at her best speed. The " City of Paris," too, broke the record for the City Line by doing a mean of 14·86 knots, which is low enough in all conscience, but if it means that other lines are beginning to take an interest in speed, this may lead to the P. and O. hurrying up.

**CRUISER'S AND BATTLESHIPS' TRIALS.** THE British Navy seems to supply nowadays an unbroken stream of sensations in progress, which leave the other fleets of the world panting hopelessly in the rear. The " Indomitable's" trial speed of 27 knots was remarkable, but here we have the " Invincible," the last of the three, doing 28, which in 1894 was considered phenomenal for a destroyer. In the case of the later ship, too, the fact of her great size and that she carries turbine engines makes it possible for her to sustain that speed in a way that would have been thought impossible until a few years ago. At the time of writing we hear of the " Dreadnought's" first successor, the " Bellerophon," reaching 22 knots on her trials. The former ship was herself not far short of that, but the improvements in the latter will enable her to do better than the " Dreadnought " on service, as it has been stated without contradiction that the " name-ship " draws much more water on service than she did on trial.

**COMPARATIVE TRIALS IN THE UNITED STATES.** A MOST interesting series of trials between two types of turbines and the reciprocating engine has just been concluded in America. Three new scouts of 3,950 tons were chosen for the purpose, named the "Birmingham," "Chester," and "Salem," fitted respectively with the reciprocating, Parsons turbine, and Curtis turbine engine. In the four hours' trial at full speed the results were 24·32 for the reciprocating, 26·52 for the Parsons turbine, and 25·95 for the Curtis turbine. Another trial was run to test the coal consumption of the three types at the low speed of 12 knots. This was at first the weak point of the turbine, and many there were who said that the difficulty of making them economical at both high and low speeds was insurmountable, but the present trials show that the reciprocating engine is just as thoroughly out of the race in economy as in utmost speed. The miles run by each type at 12 knots per hour per ton of coal were 5·96 for the reciprocating, 6·98 for the Parsons, and 6·60 for the Curtis types. In each case it will be seen that the old type is nowhere, and that the Parsons type shows a slight superiority over the newer Curtis type of turbine which, by the way, is of American origin.

**THAMES SHIP-BUILDING.** IT is gratifying to read that the Admiralty do not mean to leave out the Thames yards from their calculations in future. Orders for warships of large tonnage have been somewhat spasmodic, but as far as we know all work entrusted to the Thames Ironworks has been skilfully performed, and one has only to remember such successful ships as the "Theseus," " Black Prince," " Shikishima," " Albion " and others to be satisfied as to their ability to carry out construction of the highest class. The chief difficulty has been the comparatively high tenders always received from the Thames. The removal of Thornycroft and Yarrow was chiefly concerned with the dearness of labour in London.

**THE WHITE STAR LINE AND THE " COMBINE."** THE further we go, the more evident does it become that the White Star is overwhelmingly predominant in the big concern that was thought at first to be the first step towards the extinction of British shipping. There were plenty of people who, when the scheme was first published, accused Lord Pirrie and Mr. Bruce Ismay of lack of patriotism in playing into the hands of the Americans, but it seems now that these two astute Britishers have been " Hull down to windward " the whole time. The [illegible]her lines have been additions to the fleets of the o[illegible] White Star has comparatively small, while the [illegible] invaded the increased enormously, and has now [illegible]" puts Canadian trade. As the " Marine Engineer [illegible]n it, ships under the White Star flag must have been considered a better asset than under the flags of the other companies.

**THE TWO-POWER STANDARD.** IT must be clearly understood by the public that the standard of naval strength laid down by Mr. Asquith cannot be held to apply strictly to cruisers. Equality to the next two Powers plus 10 per cent. can only apply to battleship strength, as our world-wide commerce demands a far larger force to protect it in time of war than this standard would provide. We may, however, congratulate ourselves that such explicit assurances should have been made by all the most responsible ministers on the Liberal side. The new Navy estimates will be awaited with intense interest, as in 1909 it will be imperative to start a programme of very large size to cope with the results of recent effort in Germany and other countries. We do not see that it will be possible to provide for less than six or eight battleships of the largest size, together with many small cruisers and destroyers.

"WET BOB"

## THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

### Estimated Loss of Life and Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

At the Hyderabad mass meeting last evening, it was announced that 52 wards had been affected by the floods, 24,000 houses destroyed, and one and a half crores of immovable property and one crore of movable property had been lost.

The amount expended by general relief up to the 16th instant was Rs. 1,19,000. The estimated loss of life was 3,000.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

### Princes and Railways.

### THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY MUDDLE.

THE fact that at the end of the eighth Chinese month, when the call was made for more money from the shareholders, only about seventy-five per cent. of what had been expected was forthcoming and of what was advanced at the former call ; and, further, the fact that certain members of the community have been telegraphing to Peking and complaining to the Grand Council there that things are going wrong, have caused some consternation amongst those at headquarters, who are responsible for the construction of the line. The result of these complaints, and other suspicions is that H. E. Chang Chih-tung has been ordered to look thoroughly into the affairs of the line and to report thereon. It is difficult for and outsider to say exactly what is wrong ; there would seem to be ground, however, to fear that things are being muddled somewhere. These constant reports, and the determination of the shareholders to keep their hands in their pockets, and their money too, seem to raise more than a suspicion that things are in need of being straightened out, and more light is needed to satisfy. Meanwhile, the people of the South here have been meeting and discussing the necessity of building at once a line from Canton to Kongmun and thence to Sanhui. It is certain that if this line were built, and built well, once for all with competent supervision it would be a splendidly paying concern, inasmuch as it would run through a densely populated district. There would be no hills to cut through, and probably the foundations would be secure enough to build the lines upon the usual paddy fields, that intervene everywhere.

According to H. E. Chang Chih-tung the building of a railway between Szechuan and Hankow is of more commercial importance to the country at large than the Canton-Hankow Railway His Excellency has, therefore, determined to push on the construction of the first-named railway and has given intructions that the completion of the second-named line be postponed for the present.

The Railway Company has just opened the Hangchow-Shanghai Branch as far as Changan, about 100 li from here, and they promise as a ride to Kashing by the end of the year. The railway has not yet entered the city and I am told that the Tartar General object to the hole in the wall ! However, the road-bed has been marked out and cleared.

At a recent conference between the heads of the Ministries of Posts and Communications and of Agriculture, Works and Commerce it was decided to recommend to the throne the appointment of a Railway Commissioner-General who shall have control of all the railways of the country. The proposal, it is said, has met with the favour of their Majesties, in which case an Imperial Edict on the subject may be issued shortly. Three persons are put forward as likely candidates for the new post, namely, Yang Shih-ch'i, Vice-President of the Ministry of Agriculture Works and Commerce ; Marquis Li, Junior Deputy, Vice-President of the same Ministry, and the retired Vice-President Chang Yenmow—of Kaiping coal-mines fame.

THE DALAI LAMA.

It is reported from Peking that the Buddhist Pontiff refuses to take the sole responsibility of assisting the Imperial Government in dividing up Tibet into provinces, prefectures, sub-prefectures and districts, as in China Proper ; and has asked that the Co Pontiff, the Panshen Lama, may be sent for from Teshilumbo, so that he may also confer with the Government on the subject. Knowing himself to be in the hands of his masters in Peking the Dalai Lama has been acting more diplomatically and warily than has hitherto been his wont and he has not attempted lately to oppose any propositions set before him, leaving the burden of the work to the Co-Pontiff who is to be sent for soon.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The Chinese Government will pay to France an indemnity of two hundred thousands Taels as compensation for the loss of lives of French soldiers and the damage done to the railway during the Yunnan troubles. France has withdrawn all other claims.

The Waiwupu has informed the Japanese Foreign Office that it will send a special Commissioner to Tokio to settle all questions still pending between the two countries. The main points which will be discussed are the Chientao question and the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railway.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

It is reported from Peking that a Censor, named Chiang Ch'un-lin, has impeached Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, and that Prince Pu Lun and the Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai have been ordered by the Throne to investigate the charges. In the meantime H. E. Yuan Shih-kai has asked for and obtained a short leave of absence on account of illness.

Another correspondent says :—Grand Secretary Yuan Shih-kai has asked for fourteen days' leave of absence on account of his bad health. It is [illegible]ted, that the real reason for his retirement is to be s[illegible] in the demand of the Empress-Dowager that found [illegible]ear himself from a number of charges he should e[illegible] him by the Censor Chiang Ch'un-brought against [illegible] has been accused by the ling. Yuan Shih-k[illegible] usurped all govermental latter mainly of having [illegible]te despot, against power and of ruling like an abso[illegible]. It is ex- whom nobody can achieve his purpos[illegible] will pected that, as on former occasions, the [illegible] not be far off till the Empress-Dowager needs Yuan's advice, when she will summon him and thereby, in spite of the great weight with which the accusations are brought forward this time, the incident will be ended.

CLAN FIGHTS.

The South of China is noted for the turbulence of the people, and their addiction to clan fights in order to settle their differences. Lately at a place called Kutsing, where there are many Chinese who have returned from abroad, who ought to have known better, there was a triangular fight between the members of three clans. We need not here tell of the incidents of the engagements. To know one is to know all, though the loss of life and of property vary with the numbers who are engaged and the bitterness of the feelings. In some cases the loss, in both respects, is very great. When the officials, however, had stopped the fighting, they next proceeded to punish the ringleaders. It appears that to-day the officials know how to fine the people, and they know the value of these fines. In this case one of the clans was fined $15,000, the second $12,000 ; and the third $9,900. This sentence has been regarded as very severe. Many have to sell their property, and others have to mortgage their property, so that, as the reports say, the whole place is filled with weeping. One wonders if this will act as a deterrent in the next case.

OPIUM SMOKING.

A high Manchu officer named Tou Ching on duty at the Chientsing-gate of the Imperial Palace, in Peking, whilst making his rounds on Friday last, discovered a door-keeper of the Eastern Waiting Room of the Palace smoking opium in that vicinity, and had the man immediately arrested. Upon his making a report of the affair to the Empress-Dowager, her Majesty commanded that the delinquent should be handed to the Court of Cassation for trial and punishment, and that all officials high and low on duty that day in that portion of the Palace where the smoking took place should be handed over to the same authority for the determination of adequate penalties for lack of vigilance in the duties.—"China Mail" (October 24.)

## CALCUTTA CONSPIRACY.

### Technical Evidence Tendered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Conspiracy Case at Alipore this morning was taken up with technical evidence given by Inspector Lal Mohan Guha.

## MANIKTOLA BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

In the Bomb Case at Alipore to-day the examination of Inspector Frizzoni was continued.

## MURDER OF A LAD.

### Two Arrests Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Two of the members of the local Samity have been arrested at Dacca in connection with the murder of a lad named Sukermar, whose decapitated body was discovered in Dacca last Friday.

## NEW CRIMES ACT.

### Early Introduction Probable

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The conference with high officials which the Viceroy is holding at Bikanir is stated to be in connection with the introduction of measures to deal more effectually with assassination and other political offences.

## SIR GEORGE WARRENDER.

### Farewell Visit to the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bart., C.B., yesterday morning paid a farewell visit to Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley at Government House.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" left the roads for Calcutta in the afternoon.

## ARRIVAL OF SIR L. HARE.

### Sir Charles Bayley Returns to Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

Sir Lancelot Hare has arrived at Dacca, and relieved Sir Charles Bayley to-day, as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Sir Charles is now on his way to Calcutta, en route for Hyderabad.

## SIR V. BHASHYAM IYENGAR.

### Condition Critical.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 17.

There is little or no improvement in Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar's condition to-day. He was removed yesterday evening to his residence at Mylapore. Sir Bhashyam has not regained consciousness since his attack and his condition is critical.

## A EUROPEAN DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The British India steamer "Mombassa," which came in on Sunday last, has reported the accidental drowning by falling overboard of a young European, who was on his way to join one of the commercial houses in Calcutta.

## NEW COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

### Secretary of State's Sanction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of two Commissionerships out of the Patna Division of Bengal, and Mr. Greer has been appointed to the Tirhut one, which will comprise Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhunga districts, with headquarters at Muzaffarpur. The other division will comprise Gaya, Shahabad and Patna districts with headquarters at Bankipur.

## WEDDING AT POONA.

### Gadney—Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

There was a large gathering at St. Paul's Church this afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. Frank Monro Gadney, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with Miss Annie Hall, of Blackheath, London. The church was beautifully and profusely decorated for the occasion. The service was fully choral. The Rev. E. Hill, Chaplain of St. Paul's, officiated.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India for 86 days on private affairs :—Major J. H. Dickson, Supply and Transport Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the Secretariat, Bombay, at 11 a. m. on Monday, 7th December, for examination in the following languages :—Hindustani Lower Standard :—Lieutenent Acton, H. W., I.M.S., Part I. Hindustani, Higher Standard :—Lieutenant Scott J. B., Royal Garrison Artillery, Parts I & II.

## SERGEANT ALLCHINS TRIAL

### Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

The somewhat extraordinary case against Staff Sergeant Allchin, Assistant Manager, Military Grass Farms, who has been tried by District Court-Martial, has concluded and the Court's finding is believed to be a conviction, as accused was marched back under escort.

In his evidence accused said he saw no harm in entering purchases of grass under the heading of "rents of land" so long as Government did not lose by it. As regards the omission to enter certain large quantities of hay in the monthly returns, accused admitted it was an omission, but the grass had been received in the stackyard and duly issued. Stock had been taken since the case was instituted, and a deficit (probably due to ordinary wastage) was found, not a surplus. He emphatically denied that the entry referred to in the first charge and omission referred in the second charge were fraudulent, nor did he have fraudulent intent.

Major Meagher, Director of Farms, said there was no more appropriate form among those in use than the one accused used when he entered the purchase mentioned in the first charge as a lease instead of as a purchase.

Major Nicholas, the Prosecutor, in his address to the Court said the whole question was one of intent. Was the statement in the first charge a fraudulent statement and the omission in the second charge made with intent to defraud. It was clear in the first case, and by not showing returns in the monthly returns the statement of Government were exposed to the risk of possible injury. Although it had not been shown affirmatively that the accused derived the benefit, it even then could not be said there was no fraud, for advantage to the auther of a deceit was not one of the elements necessary to constitute fraud; but accused did derive benefit by being placed in an advantageous position of being able to deal with the hay for seven months. The prosecution was quite willing to admit that accused was overworked and his staff inadequate; but the Court must look to the magnitude of the items in the charge and the risk Government was exposed to. Accused's intent was buried evidently in his own mind.

Mr. E. R. Osborne, counsel for the accused, then rose, and in a striking speech asked the Court to believe that the case was really that accused entered a transaction, the details of which appeared to justify the action and which could not really be entered otherwise as a lease for a "rumnah" when it ought to have been entered as a purchase direct. Assuming this was fraudulent, there was absolutely no foundation for even the suggestion of fraud. The theories of the prosecution as to what accused intended to do were all fanciful. Accused, like everybody else in the world, had opportunities to commit fraud, to juggle with accounts and do away with Government property, but he had resisted temptation and remained honest all the seven months. The prosecution were asking the Court to convict an admittedly over-worked man with an insufficient and inefficient office staff, not because he has been guilty of fraud, but because, though possessing, according to them, every opportunity to commit a fraud still succesfully resisted temptation and remained honest—an absurd situation, the like of which could only be expected in a comic opera. He felt sure the Court would find the prosecution had failed and acquit the accused.

## JALAPAHAR SHOOTING CASE.

### Charge against Soldiers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The jury in the Sessions case at Darjeeling before Mr. Hamilton, in which two British soldiers were charged with negligently causing the death of a cooly when shooting at Jalapahar, has found that the act was committed, but that there was no criminal negligence The Judge is referring the case to the High Court for disposal.

## UNSIGNED CURRENCY NOTES.

### Issuing them as Money.

### ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day committed to the Sessions three Hindus charged with stealing five hundred unsigned Government ten-rupee currency notes and issuing them as money.

THE National Telephone Staff Transfer Association is memorialising members of Parliament concerning the alleged unnecessary unemployment created through the Post Office telephone agreement of 1905, urging that the situation is entirely artificial and could be prevented by a joint purse arrangement, whereby constructive work could be continued, the cost being allocated between the parties.

## DEATH OF SIR HURKISSONDAS NAROTUMDAS, KT.

THE Hindu community of this Presidency suffers a great loss in the death of Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., which took place on Monday night last at his residence in Pedder Road, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He had been ill for nearly a month, but during the past four days the illness took a serious turn, and notwithstanding the best medical aid rendered by Drs. Childe, Meyer, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Setna he died of spasms of the heart, at about 10-30 p.m. on Monday. By his obliging disposition, very courteous and engaging manners, anxious to make friends wherever he went, he had made himself popular not only among his own caste-men, among whom he was a leading "shettia," but a great favourite in the native community generally. He was a prominent figure in all public movements in this City, and took an active part in all measures for the promotion of the interests and welfare of the native community. The honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him at the Delhi Durbar; and he was the first Kapole Bania who was appointed Sheriff of Bombay in 1902. He was a Justice of the Peace, and had been a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, and was for several years a member of the Board of Accounts of the Bombay University. He had formed close friendships with several of the Native Chiefs and Rajahs of this Presidency, who were entertained as his guests during their temporary stay in Bombay.

Sir Hurkissondas was born in Bombay in November, 1849, in the highly-respected Kapole Bania family of Roopji Dhanji. He was the eldest son of Mr. Narotumdas Madhavdas, brother of Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, who were some years ago guarantee brokers to the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Having received his early education in the Elphinstone High School, Sir Hurkissondas joined his father in his business as a Shroff. He became a member of the Municipal Corporation in 1876, and had ever since continued to be a member of it, being selected as a Government nominee for several years past. He was also a member of the Standing Committee for many years in the time of the late Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, Mr. Desabhoy Framji, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and others, and always took an active interest in Municipal affairs.

The deceased Knight succeeded in removing the barriers which existed in the Bania community against foreign travel, especially crossing the "Kalla Pani" to England. In the movement, initiated by Mr. George Kittredge and Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E., for providing medical aid for Indian women, the deceased took a leading share and contributed a large sum to the funds raised for the purpose. Through the deceased's influence, large amounts were subscribed to the fund, and the committee were enabled to send out for a lady doctor from England—the late Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, who worked zealously in the discharge of her duties and did much good among native ladies, particularly purdah ladies in Bombay. Lady Reay, wife of the then Governor of Bombay, took much personal interest in the matter, in appreciation of which Sir Hurkissondas contributed a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the funds of the Bombay University. Out of this sum Rs. 4,000 were used in founding a scholarship in the name of Lady Reay; and a gold medal is awarded in Lady Reay's name to the female student who gets the highest number of marks in her medical examination.

As a mark of respect to the memory of his daughter, Jivkorbai, who died in Bombay some years ago, Sir Hurkissondas gave Rs. 2,000 for a building attached to the Nasik Sanitarium. He materially assisted Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr. V. N. Mandlik in raising a fund to perpetuate the memory of Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, and a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was subscribed for the purpose, which was utilised in establishing the Ripon Textile School in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The deceased Knight was nominated one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee appointed for founding a memorial to the late Sir Frank Souter, Kt., Commissioner of Police in Bombay. He also took a prominent share in rising funds for the V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. Sorabji Bengalee Memorial funds. Sir Hurkissondas was elected one of the honorary secretaries to the committees appointed at the time of the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee; the visit of the late Prince Albert Victor to Bombay; and the final departure of Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

The deceased Knight rendered valuable assistance to Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in his laudable efforts to establish a Lepers' Home in Bombay. The project succeeded, and the Lepers' Home is at present in a state of efficiency and much usefulness. In memory of his father, Mr. Narotumdas Madhavdas, Sir Hurkissondas, in conjunction with his brother Mr. Bhugwandas, contributed one lakh of rupees for building a Lunatic Asylum at Navapada near Thana; and the ceremony of declaring the new asylum open was performed by Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay. At the same time Bai Pootlibai, the Knight's mother, contributed Rs. 30,000 for providing suitable accommodation for members of the the well-to-do classes of Hindus who might be admitted into the asylum. Sir Hurkissondas was connected with the management and supervision of several public institutions in the city. He was a trustee of the Grant Medical College fund, and a member of the Committee of the David Sassoon Reformatory. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, a director of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, chairman of the board of directors of Messrs. Kemp and Co., etc. During the Bombay Riots of 1903, the deceased rendered valuable assistance to the Government and the police authorities in restoring peace and order. He was a trustee of the Madhav Baug property near the Cowasji Patel Tank at the entrance to Khetwady, in creating which his father and uncle had spent nearly ten lakhs of rupees. The deceased leaves behind him his widow, Lady Mankorbai, and a large family to mourn his loss. His funeral, which took place yesterday, was very largely attended.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased Knight, the offices of some mill companies were closed yesterday, including the Colaba Land and Mill Company, the New City of Bombay Mill, etc.

THE first consignment of cotton gathered in North East Rhodesia from this year's crop was sold on the 23rd October in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and fetched the excellent price of 8d. per pound. The cotton was grown on an estate on the river Loangwa, and is of the kind known as brown Egyptian. It is declared by the brokers to be of excellent quality, length, strength, and fineness, and the best cotton they have seen grown in Rhodesia from brown Egyptian seed. The cotton was consigned to the British Cotton-Growing Association.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### HOCKEY.

### Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 16.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opened this evening, when the Tattersalls Club met the Ammunition Factory on the Gymkhana Club ground.

Tattersalls defeated their opponents by 5 goals to 1.

POONA, NOVEMBER 17.

The Bishop's High School met the Royal Engineers this afternoon and defeated them by 1 goal to nil. It was a close and exciting game. In the first half both teams held a blank sheet, but at the last minute the Bishops scored a goal.

### POLO.

### Hyderabad Tournament.

### THE FINALS.

### WIN FOR GOLCONDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 17.

The Final in the Hyderabad Polo Tournament on the Fatteh Maidan between the Golconda Gymkhana and the 29th Lancers was played in the presence of a numerous gathering. The Nizam's Garrison Band was present, while Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, K C. I. E., was "At Home."

The hit off in the first chukker took place at 4-35 p.m., when the Lancers went at a grand pace for the Golconda goal, where Hamid saved beautifully. Shah Mirza next carried the play to the 29th end when Cookson sent to Meynell, who notched the first goal. On the re-start Shah Mirza was not long before he equalised matters, to be followed by Kader Beg making the second goal.

The second chukker in this siege was laid to Golconda's goal, but they retaliated and the resistance of the Lancers proved too strong. Golconda kept pounding away, Osman at last scoring, the chukker ending with the score —Golconda, 3 goals; 29th, 1.

"In the third chukker from a melee which ensued near the Lancers' posts Shah Mirza scored again. Soon after play had recommenced, a penalty was given against the Lancers, which gave the Golcondas an additional goal, making their score 5 to 1.

In the fourth chukker, in about thirty seconds after the ball was set in motion, Hamid had put in the sixth goal, and a little later Kader made the seventh goal.

In the fifth chukker, Shah got away and scored. After the re-start Hamid was ruled offside. The ball went straight to Cookson, who missed, and Osman passed to Kader, who secured the tenth goal.

In the sixth chukker, although the 29th played up well and Meynell made one goal, they were unable to stop the Golcondas from putting in two more, leaving the latter easy winners by 12 goals to 2.

The teams were as follows :—Golconda Gymkhana—Hamid Yar Jung, Shah Mirza Beg Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowla, and Kader Beg (Back).

29th Lancers—Captains Marchant, Meynell and Lambert and Colonel Cookson (Back).

Umpires :—General Rimmington and Captain Marchant, 13th Hussars.

On the termination of the game it was announced that it was the wish of H. H. the Nizam that the game should be looked upon as a merely friendly one in view of the widespread mourning in Hyderabad at the present time.

## "THE MONEY MAKERS."

Last night Mr. Hugh Ward's London Comedy Company gave the first of two performances of "The Money Makers," a play by George Rollitt which has the curious distinction of having had an exceedingly money-making run in London without attaining great fame, and although it cannot be said that all good plays are money making,—for they are not,—it can safely be said that all money making plays are good in some respects or they would not be what they are. The story of "The Money Makers" is delightfully inconsequential. The opening scene is in a kitchen when the kitchen maid is given a bangle by the green-grocer's boy bought from the proceeds of a win over a race. To learn this easy method of making money becomes essential to the maid and she, enamoured of it, passes the information on to the daughter of the house whose marriage with an impecunious Captain seems all the nearer for the knowledge of this velvet road to affluence. Anxious to help her Captain lover, the young lady embarks upon a sporting career and in doing so inveigles others into the business. Learning that there is profit to be derived from tipping horses they advertise attractively under the name of the "Major" offering to forecast racing results for the sum of five shillings. They secure the Captain's chambers as an office address on the pretence that they are using the place for rehearsing some private theatricals. Orders come in very freely, and a horse named Bustard is tipped to win a certain race. Money pours in and this sudden acquisition of fortune drives the girl to reckless extravagances. But the tone of the play changes when it is reported that Bustard has been scratched and a number of the customers besiege the chambers demanding their money back. There is a counterplot, concerning an old uncle, who, after a long estrangement, has arrived to seek a reconciliation and is arrested on suspicion of being the "Major." In the meantime the young Captain has been promoted to the rank of Major and is also arrested. The fun grows fast and furious till the end, when everything is righted when Bustard, erroneously reported to be scratched, wins the race.

Miss Grace Palotta made a charming "Dot" while Miss Rose Musgrove as Mabel, her cousin assisted, her ably in the race for wealth. These two and Miss Celia Ghiloni as Bella, the servant who originated all the mischief, constitute nine-tenths of the play, being hard at it the whole time, and the rest of a long cast had little to do, though a word of praise should be given to both Miss Ruby Baxter and Mr. Hugh Ward, both of whom appeared in parts utterly dissimilar to those in which we have seen them before and played admirably, in fact without detracting in any way from a very high opinion of their fromer perormances. We think they have added to their reputation by showing their versatility.

The audience last night was poor in the extreme, but, as we have pointed out before, the loss is more Bombay's than Mr. Ward's. Bombay prides itself so much on its artistically critical nature that it becomes amusing to count up how often that criticism is entirely at fault until too late.

## EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

### End of Dr. Stein's Journey.

Some six or seven weeks ago, says the "Pioneer," we published an account of Dr. Stein's archæological work at Karashahr and Ming-oi, and his hazardous march across the desert in the Keriya region. The account ended with the arrival of the party at Khotan where the archæological collections accumulated during two years' labours had to be sorted and packed.

After six weeks of constant toil, Dr. Stein had, by the end of July, completed this work, which had to be most carefully done, in view of the long journey awaiting the collection to India and England. Shortly before he had been rejoined by his energetic surveyor, Rai Lal Singh, who after carrying his plan-table survey along the foot of the Tien-Shan, from Aksu to Kashgar, had subsequently, in spite of great difficulties from flooded streams in the mountains and the summer heat in the barren outer hills, succeeded in mapping the last portions of "terra incognita" on the southern slopes of the Kunlun range west of Khotan. On the 1st August Dr. Stein's heavy convoy of antiques, making up fifty camel loads (including thirty cases with ancient MSS, and other records) could be safely despatched to the foot of the Kara-Koram, where it was to await the explorer, while he with Rai Lal Singh started on a long planned expedition to the sources of the Yurung-Kash or Khotan river. Dr. Stein's exploration of 1900 and 1906 had shown that the true head waters of the river confined in deep cut gorges between high glacier-crowned ranges, were quite inaccessible from the west, where the river has cut its way towards the plain through the rock-bound valley of Karanghu-tagh. He had, therefore, decided to make a fresh effort from the east where that wholly unexplored mountain region adjoins the extreme north-west of the high Tibetan table land. In view of the great difficulties which climate and ground were sure to offer in that inhospitable region, the preparations for this expedition needed much care and trouble; but for these the complete success attending the undertaking offered ample reward in the end.

After making their way through the difficult gorges of Polu to the northernmost high plateau ("circ." 15,000ft, above sea-level) Dr. Stein and his assistant turned to the west, and succeeded in reaching the deep cut valley of Zailik which drains into the Yurung-Kash. Here they found extensive goldpits, dug into the precipitous cliffs above the stream and evidently worked for long ages. They had never been visited by Europeans, and the reticent hillmen of Polu who had so far acted as guides, did their best to keep the explorers away from the valley. Its discovery proved of great value. Terribly rugged and confined as the valley of Zailik is, they manage to ascend from it a series of high spurs coming down straight from the main Kunlun range northward, and establishing survey stations close under its crest-line which here shows an average height of 20,000ft. above sea-level to map with theodolite plan-table and photographic panoramas the greater portion of the wild mountain region containing the Yurung-Kash head waters. On the south for a distance of over sixty miles they proved to be flanked by a magnificent range of snowy peaks rising to over 23,000 feet and clad with glaciers more extensive than any up to this time seem in the Kun-lun.

The mines of Zailik, accessible only during a few summer months, are at this time of year almost deserted. Yet Dr. Stein managed to secure, among the small groups of miners still toiling in this desolate gorge, the number of carriers without which it would have been impossible to transport his baggage, much reduced as it was, over the difficult marches ahead. By crossing a succession of side spurs over passes 17,000 to 18,000 feet high, and subsequently ascending in the extremely confined gorge of the main river, the explorers reached, after eight trying marches from Zailik, the great glacier-bound basin ("eric" 16,000 ft. above the sea) in which the easternmost and largest branch of the river takes its rise, The track followed was that of wild yaks, and in many places impracticable even for the hardy donkeys with the party, and the crossing of the glacier-fed side streams was often dangerous in spite of the advanced season. But excellent survey stations could be climbed "en route" at heights from 18,000 to 19,000 feet, and the opportunities they offered were utilised to the full, for survey as well as photographic work. The formation of these rugged mountains and valleys offered abundant geographical and geological interest. A very striking feature was the considerable reduction which the extent of the ice covered area had evidently undergone during relatively quite recent times. This observation has its quasi-antiquarian importance as it helps to explain the contraction which has undoubtedly taken place during historical times in the area irrigated from the Yurung-Kash river down below in the Khotan oasis.

Having thus traced the great river to its ice bound head, Dr. Stein turned east to high but far easier ground on the Aksai chin plateau where he rejoined his depot of spare transport and stores. The object now to be accomplished was to follow the great snowy range which had been discovered flanking the Yurung-Kash head waters on the south-east and south, along its southern slopes westwards, until they reached the valley of the Kara-Kash river. For this purpose it was necessary at first to follow the route which leads from Polu towards the Lanak-la Pass and Ladakh. This took the explorers to the uppermost valley of the Keriya river, and past the line of great glaciers which form its true sources. Here they ascertained the interesting fact that the range from which these glaciers decend is identical with the easternmost part of the great range confining the Yurung-Kash drainage. Ever since they had reached the head of the latter, very trying weather had pursued the party. Frequent snow storm swept across the high plateaus and valleys, and the slush they deposited soon converted the gentle slopes of detritus into veritable bogs most difficult to cross for laden animals already suffering from the effects of great altitude and exposure.

At last Dr. Stein left behind the watershed of the Keriya river and could commence the exploration of the hitherto unsurveyed ground westwards. The area before him which in extant maps had generally figured has sea high plain under the designation of "Aksalchin desert," proved soon of a very different character. High snow-covered spurs with broad valleys between them were found to descend here from the great range flanking the Yurung-Kash. The streams brought down by these valleys reach but rarely the series of large lakes and marshes extending at the foot of those spurs; in most cases they lose themselves on vast alluvial fans of detritus above the depressions which connect those lakes and marshes. The direction of these depressions, which all bears signs of having been ancient lake beds, running from east to west, greatly facilitated the progress of the party. But their increasing barrenness told heavily on the animals, of which, in spite of all care, nearly one-third were lost in the end. Vegetation almost completely disappeared after one march from the first lake, and soon fresh water, too ceased to be obtainable except by digging wells in dry water courses.

After a week of long marches from where they had left the Polu Ladakh route Dr. Stein and his assistant reached a large salt lake which an Indian survey party appears to have sighted more than forty years ago from a distance, but which had now been reduced mostly to the state of a dry salt marsh. Continuing their journey to the north-west of it over plateaus 15,000 to 16,000ft. above the sea and absolutely sterile, they struck after three more trying marches the traces of the old route by which Haji Habibullah ruler of Khotan at the commencement of the last Turkestan rebellion, had endeavoured to establish direct communication between Ladakh and his kingdom, This route, which was followed also by Mr. Johnson on his adventurous visit to Khotan in 1896 had been in use only for a couple of years and is now completely forgotten. Yet such is the dryness of the climate in these barren mountains that the cairns and other road marks, the fuel stacks and other relics left behind by those early travellers, were found almost intact. Following these traces and crossing several side spurs of the main range to the north the explorers emerged at last on the 18th September in the valley of the easternmost feeder of the Kara-Kash. Next day Dr. Stein was joined by a party of Kirghiz with Yaks whom he had ordered from Khotan to await his arrival.

It only remained now to trace Haji Habibullah's route up to the point where it crossed the high Kun-lun range. Moving up the side valley northward which the line of cairns indicated, they found at its head that advancing masses of ice and snow had obliterated all traces of the old route. It was necessary, however, to fix the position accurately with reference to the former surveys made by Dr. Stein's surveyor from the north side of the main range. So on the 22nd September Dr. Stein ascended with Rai Lal Singh and some Kirghiz a steep glacier pass which seemed to offer the nearest approach to the watershed. The ascent over miles of ice and "neve" covered with fresh snow proved very tiring, and it was late when they reached the watershed at an elevation of over 20,000 feet. The fine view here enjoyed showed that they stood at the head of one of the great glaciers descending from the main range towards the valley of Nissa as surveyed in 1906. Mapping and photo work delayed the descent and when at last camp was reached late in the evening Dr. Stein found that his feet had in parts severely suffered from frost-bite. It was fortunate that his task was now completed; for he soon realised the urgency of obtaining proper medical help. Moving down the Kara-Kash valley Dr. Stein had the satisfaction of seeing his heavy caravan of antiques safely arrived at the foot of the Kara-koram. Rai Sahib Lal Singh had during the preceding weeks of trying work displayed zeal, energy and readiness to face hardships such as Dr. Stein says he never seen equalled by any Indian, and had succeeded since the start from Khotan in mapping no less than 17,000 square miles of mountainous ground. He now took charge of the heavy and valuable convoy while Dr. Stein moved ahead towards Leh as rapidly as the condition of the passes and his improvised litter would permit. After nine long marches he arrived at the first Ladakh village where Dr. Schmitt of the Moravian Mission, Leh, met him. After four more days they reached Leh, where Dr. Schmitt could perform the operation necessary on the toes of the right foot, and where through his kindness and that of his fellow missionaries Dr. Stein was soon provided with civilised comforts.

## IS THE PRINTER LIABLE?

### Legal Opinion.

THE exact position of the printer regarding loss or injury to customers' goods has often been the subject of controversy. In order to remove doubt on certain points the Federation of Master Printers and Allied Trades recently obtained Counsel's opinion, and a comprehensive circular dealing with the whole matter from the master printer's standpoint has been circulated.

Mr. H. D. Greene, K. C., M. P., gives his opinion to the following effect :—

"A printer is not liable for loss or injury to his customers' goods arising from accidental fire during the period of his having custody of the goods, including the time during which they are in use for work in progress.

"A printer's liability for the loss of or damage to goods whilst warehousing them caused by robbery, damp, vermin, etc., does not differ from his liability in the case of loss or injury from fire."

The circular then deals with customers' goods in detail, such as paper, blocks, stereos, etc., and the following valuable observations are made:—

"Paper.—The customer who has supplied paper should insure it during the whole time it is in the printer's hands. The amount of the policy after the work has been completed should cover the increased value.

"Electro, Stereo, and other Plates, Wood and other Blocks.—The customer should insure such goods if manufactured for him by the printer so soon as completed, and also all blocks and plates which have been placed by him in the printer's possession for use.

"Standing Type (in calendars, directories etc., or in other books kept in type at the customer's request). —The sum paid by the customer for keeping type standing usually does not include the right to require re-composition in case of injury or loss. The cost of such re-composition should therefore be insured by the customer.

"Drawings upon stone, etc. (kept on the stone at the customer's request),—The customer merely pays a charge for the actual use of them; the printer in such case is not bound to keep the stones or maintain the drawings on them, nor to replace drawings lost or injured, and therefore the cost of such re-drawing should be insured by the customer.

"MSS., Drawings, Photographs, etc. (entrusted to the printer).—The customer should insure these in any event."

It may be useful to keep these facts for reference

IN bringing the proceedings of the Travancore Popular Assembly to a conclusion, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chariar, the Dewan, made a short speech in which he assured the Representatives assembled of his sincere desire to know from the people themselves their wants and aspirations, and to establish between His Highness's Government and the people feelings of mutual sympathy and regard. During the last few days' sessions there was abundant evidence of this laudable feeling of mutual sympathy and friendliness.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

## A SYNDICATE FOR BRAINS.

Herodotus tells of a savage tribe which used to kill off its old men when they became unfit for service. This sounds revolting to modern years, and yet we are engaged in a massacre which is no less horrible without allowing it to ruffle our equanimity. The only difference is that we prefer to kill our young men, and, chiefly, the men of parts and promise. The manner of death is suffocation. It is not accomplished in a minute; too often it drags on through the weary years: but the end is sure. It is the stifling of souls, not of bodies. It is the very essence of savagery, because it proceeds from civilisation. Putting all enigmas aside, is it any less than murder to crush the spirit out of youth, to throw every obstacle in the way of rising genius, to shatter ambitions and to destroy ideals? This is the work which is going on every day before our eyes, and for this we are corporately responsible. Everyone is familiar with the moan that we produce no great men nowadays. But the imputation against Nature is undeserved. We "are" producing great men all the time, but we put snakes in their cradles to strangle them. And the most deadly of all snakes is Necessity. What happens to our young men of talent? What opportunity do we give them of proving their merit? Why, you retort, surely all the trades and professions are open, and there is enough variety in all conscience! But the world is not like a box of bricks with a separate niche for each occupant. The success of one means the suppression of others, and perhaps your great man has no heart for the game. He is not made in the ordinary mould. He has a destiny of his own. Ah, says the cynic, that is a common illusion. But you know, my friend it is not "always" an illusion; and it is the exception which matters, As a nation, and as individuals, we are hopeless in dealing with exceptions. The moment a man shows signs of originality his father becomes alarmed; he shudders lest he may refuse to enter some lucrative trade or stolid profession: for he knows that the world will show him scant sympathy. He tries to choke what he regards as unnatural tendencies. How? By holding out the bogey of poverty and harping on the fate of fools. He has some experience of the world. He knows that in life's great winnowing-fan the chaff is often preserved and the wheat scattered to the winds. So as a prudent parent he advises his son to follow in the well-worn grooves of convention, and to bow down to the Goddess of Getting-on.

Some few escape. Occasionally a man will set authority at defiance and cling to his artistic or literary ideals. Soon, however, he is confronted with a sordid but very practical problem. He must "eat" before he can paint his pictures or write his book. He must earn his living. It makes no difference whether you consider the enterprising youth of eighteen or the penniless product of a University education; it comes down to the same problem at last—the problem of living. A Grub-street existence may have many charms in the retrospect, but it is a grim business in the actuality. Englishmen are absurdly sentimental on this subject. We think it is a sort of inspiration to a man to go without his breakfast. We sit in our armchairs and reflect that hunger is a grand stimulus. We talk platitudes about "the survival of the fittest," and what chance do we give the fittest to survive?

Surely it is rather ironical that paupers and lunatics should meet with just consideration while those who are rich and same in the best sense are prevented from giving their wisdom to the world. We are feverishly anxious that men and women should be given some small consolation for reaching the age of seventy, but can nothing be done to encourage the ambitious and intellectual few while the faculties are yet undimmed and the fires of youth still burn? From time to time we see the sad spectacle of a millionaire pining to give away his money to some worthy object. Most of them in despair found a hospital or endow a university. Certainly Mr. Carnegie has made some departure from the rule. If any one else would care to be original let him establish a fund "for the promotion of genius." We will call it a Syndicate for Brains, because any young man who is confident that he has brains may make application to the trustees, and will receive financial benefit provided that he can prove his ability. The beneficiaries might be allowed an income for five years of, say, £300 a year, and each should be allowed to develop his gifts in his own way. Individuality would not be crushed by routine and examination. Full allowance would be made for variation, even for eccentricity—since genius judged by ordinary standards is bound to seem eccentric. At the end of five years there would be no doubt whether a man were really worth encouragement. Something on these lines already exists in the shape of the Noble prise, which recognises distinction both in literature and science. But, laudable though this may be, it is the reward of, rather than the avenue to, success. Is it not infinitely more important to help those who, without help, can do nothing?

This is not a fantastic dream, but a business proposition. If such a syndicate were formed and controlled by uncorrupt and competent men, it would not only become as famous as Richelieu's Academy, but would in time be entirely self-supporting. Among his proteges there would doubtless be some failures, but those who, through its kindly officers, became distinguished in the world of art, science, politics, or letters might reasonably be expected to make some return for the priceless gift of Opportunity.—Nevile Foster, in the "St. James's Budget."

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ...... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom* during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time Occupied in Transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Vrs. | Mts. |
| Turkey ... | ... | Nil | ... | Nil | Nil |
| Teheran ... | 17 | 1 | 50 a m | ... | 8 |
| Suez ... | 17 | 2 | 10 p m | ... | 46 |

NOTICES.

Turkish route right (17-11-08).

## THE STAGE IN BERLIN

Some twenty-five years ago Berlin possessed but one theatre of the first rank, the "Konigliche Schauspielhaus." When, at that time, a number of well-known actors and dramatists set about founding the "Deutsche Theater," the objection was raised in many quarters that the Capital would not be able to support two first class theatres. The "Deutsche Theater" however, made a hit with its very first production, and has, under three different managements, maintained a foremost position for a period of twenty-five years. This example gave the signal for a complete transformation of the conditions governing the Berlin stage. One after the other, new theatres sprang into existence till to-day Berlin has but one rival in theatrical enterprise, London. A characteristic of the theatrical life of the Prussian capital is that so many of its theatres bear a distinctly literary and serious stamp. The German still declines to look upon the theatre as a place of entertainment pure and simple; he still clings fast to Schiller's old ideal, according to which the stage should be regarded as a "moral teacher," or, to adopt a more modern phraseology, as an educational medium. Among these theatres having a distinctly literary tendency, and offering their patrons a mixture of the legitimate and the modern drama may be mentioned, in addition to the "Konigliche Schauspielhaus" and the "Deutsche Theater," the "Berliner Theater" the "Neue Schauspielhaus," two "Schiller Theater", and the "Kammerspiele". Another group of theatres bears a decided literary stamp, but confines itself to the production of modern plays. At the head of this group come the "Lessing Theatre" and the "Hebbel Theatre" and then the "Neue Theatre" and the "Kleine Theatre". Then come a considerable number of Theatres devoted to a lighter form of entertainment, and varying in style from the artistic to the transpontine.

It must be admitted that the influence of these various theatres on the theatrical of Berlin is a varied one. The "Konigliche Schauspielhaus" with its cleaver artists and dignified tradition, gives finished and impressive performances, but is, both as regards repretoire and stage-management, distinctly old fashioned. The strength of the "Deutsche Theater," on the contrary, lies in its stage-management. The artistic mounting of pieces, as shown at this theatre, has reached a standard unequalled elsewhere. The speciality of the "Kammerspiele" is the giving of semi-private performances in a small very fashionable and exclusive house. Among the theatres devoted to the modern drama the "Lessing Theater," the tireless champion of Ibsen, certainly takes the lead, whereas the "Hebbel Theater," of which so much was expected, has as yet failed to discover its mission.

The energy displayed is all-embracing the histrionic material at the disposal of the Berlin stage is, in the most cases of the highest excellence, the art of stage-management has reached a high level, the theatre-going public is indefatigable nevertheless the Berlin stage finds itself at the present moment in an extremely critical position. And the sole cause, a lack of suitable plays. This dearth is not peculiar to either Berlin or Germany, but is characteristic of the age we live in. With Ibsen, the last great dramatist passed away. Our available dramatic forces cannot fill the gap. Bernard Shaw is a brilliant satirist, a sparkling pamphleteer, a witty dialectician, to say nothing of many other gifts, —but it is doubtful whether even he himself lays any claim to being a dramatist, in the true sense of the world. Gerhard Hauptmann, unfortunately shows more and more in his last pieces, his want of knowledge of dramatic construction. The Viennesse school of Hofmannsthal and his disciples is a school of weak-nerved aesthetes, with a fine year for the sound and rhythm of words, but no dramatic virility. In France they turn out plays, but they write no dramas. This dearth makes itself the more felt in Berlin, because the higher style of literary drama has been specially appreciated and fostered here, where plays aiming at amusement only have failed to satisfy, and where we have always been interested in the dramatic productions of all countries. A result of the existing state of things is that of late years the dramatic literature of all epochs has been ransacked in order to find among the classics that which the moderns deny us. The dramas of Ancient Greece, Italy, and Spain have once more been brought to the fore; attempts have been made with varying success with Euripides, Machiavelli, and Holberg. Another process consists in showing classic works, more especially those of Shakespeare, in a new and most artistic setting and thereby adding fresh charm to them; it is in this particular branch that the "Deutsche Theater" has met with its greatest success. In course of time it will become no longer possible to continue harping on this one string; the question still remains to be answered: Where are we to find suitable plays?

This dramatic crisis has one good point; the Berlin managers have, of necessity, been anxiously on the look out for and willing to produce anything new. In lively succession they have shown us the latest pieces of modern Danish, English, French, Russian and Dutch play-wrights; never before has the Berlin stage been so cosmopolitan in character as to-day. Despite these facts, last season was, taken all in all, the most sterile we have known for many a long year: neither is there any promise of better things in the season just commencing.

## GERMAN AMBITIONS.

Sir William Ramsay, who has long been a student of matters and men in the Near East, has been giving his opinion on the German Navy and Turkish reform. Asked by the "British Weekly" what he thought of the increase in the German Fleet, he said:—"You may take it for certain that their aim is not to make war with England or any other countries. Germany is not governed by lunatics or boys, eager to destroy, but by statesmen who are resolved to build. One object which they are working for, and have been for years aiming at, is now becoming very clear." The Germans, he went on to explain, have a great hold in Turkey, and their aim is to gain control of the trade of that country. How great is that hold may be gathered from the following:—"They possess all the railway, radiating from Constantinople; they have begun to work out a great irrigation scheme by means of a company with a capital of £600,000; they have been trying for some years to purchase the Turkish Government line of steamers, and if they had that line they would be able to send goods from any town in Germany by German conveyance the whole way to all the important towns in Turkey. There are the German Levant steamers already which run between Hamburg and the Levant." The Germans cannot gain control of the trade unless they are in a position to use military strength if required. Germany, in Sir William Ramsay's opinion, is "going to do in Turkey something like what England is doing in Egypt, and that is impossible without a fleet. The Germans are not going to waste their fleet in war; they are going to utilise it as a power in peace."

The desire for a fleet by the Germans is simply, Sir William repeated, to be able to exert influence in Turkey, and afterwards elsewhere. "No country can exert any influence on another country unless it can make its strength evident. . . . . Nothing would be so unfortunate for the Germans at the present time as a war with England. It is the very last thing they wish. was we who invited them first into Tur- English people have decided to have Turkey. We can, however, difficulty in the way of the whether it is worth a thing which was Ambassador in Whyte, to stop it." People ther told, are German in- ent to make orderly than

## BY THE WAY.

### GIRLS AND LATIN.

Why teach girls Latin? Dr. Emil Reich, in the "Girls Own Paper" is altogether against it: However, it may be with regard to men, it is (he says) indubitable that Roman literature, or the writings of the ancient Romans, have little value as an asset for the mind of your girls. . . . . Roman literature is mostly written either for men only, or for students of politics and law. It is scarcely—even in its more pleasing aspects—meant to be read by girls or women. What use, then, can a lengthy and fatiguing study of Latin be to young women? It will certainly not increase their tact; rather it will blunt it. It is not Latin, but Greek, which Dr. Reich thinks ought to be studied by women.

### A FAMOUS HEDGE.

The work of pruning the mammoth beech hedge at Meikleour, Perthshire, on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is now being carried out. The hedge, which is the most famous of its kind in the world, was planted in 1715. It is one-third of a mile long and about 100ft. high. It is pruned every eight or ten years, the operation, as may be supposed, being both a difficult and a costly one. Special apparatus for the purpose has to be obtained from London.

### THE MODERN BLOATER.

The "Lancet" has a good word to say for the bloater as it used to be. "It is excellent food and probably represents a nutritive value, having regard to its price, greater than all the other animal foods." But the modern bloater is suspect in the eyes of our contemporary. Many are not now "cured" by smoke as they ought to be; they are pickled in, or brushed on the surface with, a curing "essence" composed of tar or smoke oils. The result is that the modern bloater is often sodden, tasteless, unpleasing, or even only just eatable. The same remark applies to the kippered herring. Such modern methods, which detract from the pleasing or the important æsthetic qualities of a cheap and wholesome food, need, the "Lancet" thinks, strongly to be condemned, and most people will agree.

### A LOW-BORN "PRINCESS OF THE BLOOD."

It is scarcely the fact, as stated by a contemporary in connexion with the rumoured forthcoming marriage of Miss Elkins to the Duke of the Abruzzi that there has been no precedent for her elevation to the rank of a Princess of the Blood Royal. Two similar promotions in our own country occur to us at once. When the Duke of Gloucester, as a boy of nineteen, made a wife of the beautiful Maria Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, the illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole and Mary Clements, the tailor's apprentice, the Duke's brother, George III., after much fuming, recognised the match, and the tailor's daughter blossomed into a Princess of the Blood, with an adequate sense of her exalted rank. So too did Anne Luttrell, the lovely daughter of Simon Luttrell Lord Irnham, after the Duke of Cumberland made his runaway match with her at Calais in 1771—an escapade which George III. never quite forgave.

### SAVOY CHAPEL ROYAL.

The Chapel Royal of the Savoy, from the chaplaincy of which Mr. Wyatt retires, was originally built about 1505 for the chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. It is, not quite correctly, called Chapel Royal because the precinct forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster and belongs to the Crown. The original edifice was destroyed by fire in 1860, the walls alone remaining, but the chapel was rebuilt on the original lines at the cost of Queen Victoria as the Duchess of Lancaster. This chapel is famous in the history of the Anglican Church as the scene of the Savoy Conference that settled the present Prayer-book after the Restoration. It also won more dubious fame for clandestine marriages long after the notorious "Fleet marriages" were abolished.

### ROYAL JOURNEYS TO NEWMARKET.

King Edward, whose attendant car met with an accident in the West End of London during his recent motor-trip to Newmarket, was more fortunate than his Royal predecessor the Second Charles when he made a similar journey in 1669:

The King (says Pepys) and the Duke of York had the misfortune to be overset at the King's Gate in Holborne; and the King all dirty, but not hurt. How it came to pass I know not; but only it was dark, and the torches did not, they say, light the road as they should. In those distant days,' it is interesting to note, Evelyn left London "in a coach with six brave horses," and only reached Newmarket, after three changes, twenty-four hours later. On his latest journey by motor King Edward left Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock, and arrived at the Grand Stand at Newmarket before half-past two.

### TO INDIA IN THE THIRTIES.

Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, in his book of reminiscences entitled "Dan to Beersheba," just issued, gives an interesting account of his father's journey to India, from which we extract the following; The voyage round the Cape, in 1825, occupied four to five months. . . . Later on the overland route pioneered by Waghorn in the thirties, made it possible to reach India in forty-five to fifty days. The journey was made by P. and O. steamer to Alexandria (sixteen days), thence in a track boat towed by tugs or horses to Atfeh (forty-eight miles along the Mahmoudieh Canal), thence by Nile steamer 120 miles to Boulac (the port of Cairo); from Cairo to Suez by "omnibus" across seventy miles of desert, luggage being carried by camels; and finally from Suez to the India ports. From Alexandria to Suez took sixty hours, allowing a night's rest at Cairo, and from Suez by vessels of about 1,600 tons, sailing once a month, took seventeen days to Ceylon, twenty-two to Madras, and twenty-seven to Calcutta. On this route a gentleman paid £127 to Calcutta, while a married couple were charged £317. Will the difference a century hence be as great?

### A MEMORY OF SAN FRANCISCO, 1906.

'Twas a small, shabby house in the old part of town.
The gate off its hinges, the fence broken down;
The roof was sway-backed and the windows gaped wide.
To show how the simple life flourished inside.
The floors were uncovered, the stained walls bare,
And not more than three legs had any one chair;
A broken-down stove and a bed and a comb
Were the treasures of those who had called the place home.
The policyholder, with tears in his eyes,
His feelings of joy sought in vain to disguise
As he wrote down his losses: Mahogani chairs,
A Steinway piano, a bust on the stairs
Of Parian marble, rugs out of the East,
The smallest one worth a cool thousand, at least;
Fine china, a service of silver, cut glass,
And paintings that beggar the art world, alas!
And the company, wearily, patiently paid;
But up in the star-world the sorrowful shade
Of old Ananias observed with a sigh,
"He beats us, Sapphira; we thought we could lie!"

CALIFORNIA KNAPSACK.

## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There is a sentence in Meredith's "Beauchamp's Career" which, although easily passed over even by a careful reader, has some suggestion for one whose mind is in a certain mood. It is where Nevil has in vain tried to induce Cecilia to listen to a reading of Dr. Shrapnel's letter, and where Cecilia brings her yacht within earshot of the military band that is playing on the pier. Nevil has no ear for music, and the sentence is: "His insensibility to music was curious, considering how impressionable he was to verse and to songs of birds." The touch does so much to light up one side of Nevil's character that perhaps his prototype Admiral Maxse, was immediately in Meredith's thoughts as he wrote, It is in every respect "curious" that one who appreciates musical language, whether in prose or verse, should be insensible to music, usually so called. Both are made up of a series of pleasant sounds broken up by rhythms, and in the case of verse regular rhythms, so that one would expect that sensibility to the one would imply sensibility to the other. Many instances, however, could be quoted to show that it is not always so. Rossetti is a good one. There can be no doubt of Rossetti's appreciation of the musical uses of language. He is not only a golden melodist but a master-weaver of verbal harmonies, intricate and gorgeous. Yet he had little or no love of music. Indeed he had hardly toleration for it. Allingham tells us how once he went with him to hear an opera, "Mirella," and found it too much for him. He could not sit it out. He "detests music" is Allingham's comment. It was much the same with the poet's sister Christina. She is not so infallible a metricist as he, but, as Mr. Watts-Dunton says, "a special quality of her verse is a "curiosa felicitas," which makes a metrical blemish tell as a suggestive grace." Yet it is Mr. Mackenzie Bell's testimony that 'there was no piano or musical instrument of any kind in her house, and I never heard her allude in talk in the faintest degree to the pleasure derivable from music," and Dante contents himself with saying that he did not "consider that Christina had any dislike of music." Lamb and Emerson come under the same category. Both exercise at times a singular gift of melodious utterance—especially the latter in his too much neglected verse,—but neither cared for music. Of Emerson it is told how when at college he presented himself with others to the singing master for a lesson. When his turn came the master cried "Chord!" "What?" asked Emerson. "Chord! Chord!" was the answer. "I don't know what you mean," said Emerson. "Why, sing! sing a note!" "So," as Emerson himself puts it, "I made some kind of a noise, and the singing master said, 'That will do sir you need not come again.'"

### THE PLEASURE OF BIRD SONG.

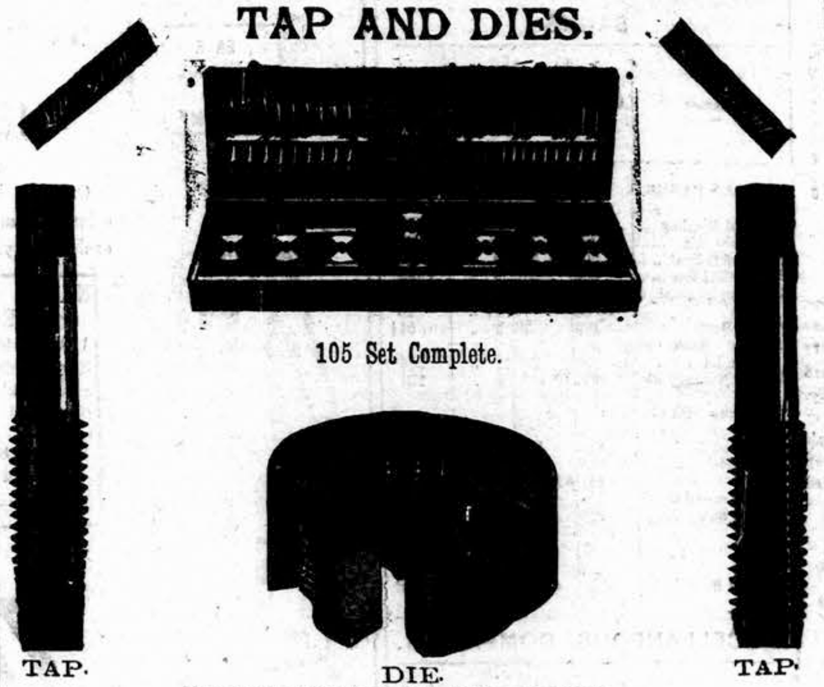
Bird song, on the other hand, is different. The pleasure derived from bird song and that derived from music are so different that it is quite conceivable that one should be able to appreciate the one without being able to appreciate the other. Nevil Beauchamp preferred the bird song, others prefer music. For one thing, bird song lacks rhythm, and that is a great lack. In the case of a song a good-going rhythm is often half the battle, and there are many popular songs that have little else to bless themselves with. Moreover it is doubtful if bird song is musical in "intention." It would be so if it were uttered to entertain the nesting mate, but there are better theories of it. Some say it is meant as a challenge. But creatures in a mood to challenge so eloquently would be in a mood to accept the challenges of their neighbours, and the peace of the forest would be broken. Leopardi is nearer the mark when he says it is "un riso"; it is laughter holding both its sides. At any rate it is high spirits. The mounted thrush sings out of the exuberance of his feelings. It is chiefly love poetry too, although we may be in the way of putting another construction on it when we speak of the "morning" of the dove and talk of the "wild, deep-sunken, old-world pain" of the nightingale. But it is all high spirits and love poetry. And high spirits and love poetry, too are the cries of the owls, although Thoreau did not think so when he wrote his fine reflection: "They are the spirits, the law spirits and melancholy forebodings, of fallen souls that once in human shape nightly walked the earth and did the deeds of darkness, now expiating their sins with their wailing hymns or threnodies in the scenery of their transgressions."

### MILTON'S TERCENTENARY.

Most lovers of poetry will hope that the rumour is true that the tercentenary of Milton's birth is to be celebrated in London in December next by a pageant representing English literature from the days of Chaucer to those of Dryden. There is abundance and superabundance of material for the artist to dispose of. It is to be hoped, however, that the designers will not be content in the case of Chaucer to follow only where the painters have led and give us only a representation of the Canterbury pilgrimage. There is much pictorial matter in the stories themselves. The "Knight's Tale," for example is full of pictures, and the figure and magnificent array of the dark King of Thrace and those of the King of Ind, and the vision of Diana to Emily as, crowned with green oak leaves she offers at her altar are easy examples. In the case of Spenser difficulties may arise in respect of some of his properties. Archimages and Saracens, damsels and enchantresses are an easy matter but what is Spenser without his dragons and his giants? And to represent dragons and giants in a form not to be smiled at will be no easy task. Perhaps the worst objection to the pageant as a means of honouring the memory of Milton is that Milton's two best known poems cannot be adequately represented in it. The characters in "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" hardly admit of it. On the other hand the early poems lend themselves to this use bounteously, and the figures of "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," and still more the charters in "Comus," are practically ready made. The total effect of such a pageant will perhaps be to remind beholders of a truth not to be forgotten in three days of fiction—that the highest office of imaginative narrative, whether in prose or in verse, is not the invention of plot or the incident nor the enunciation of wise sayings although those things are good, but simply the creation of character.

### A LOVER OF ADJECTIVES.

A writer has been making a plea for the "poor adjective," and easily succeeds, by means of quotations ranging from Shakspere and Milton to Peter and Henry James, in showing that there are occasions when the adjective may be used copiously and yet not unwisely. If literary discussion may condescend upon parts of speech, a good word ought to be said for one which does not always have due honour paid it, and that is the conjunction. It is a small word as a rule, but it is an essential one because all prose at its best is, in a broad sense, dialectical in its method, and proceeds upon a "starched procession" of "ergo" and "autem." What happens when it is intuitive may be seen in the case of those followers of Emerson who without catching their leader's spirit, imitated his method. With them the sentence is oracular in its brevity, and either stands unrelated to its context or attached to it by filaments of thought too tenuous for an average reader's eye. A paragraph is made up of a handful of such sentences thrown down, one would think, at random, so that they might be jumbled up or their order reversed without great loss. It is the supreme of the decousu. Nor is it merely followers of a school that sometimes offend thus, but really great writers. Hazlitt is certainly such. Yet one who dips into such an admirable volume of selections as that of Dr. Ireland will be astonished to note how often Hazlitt recalcitrates against the benevolent tyranny of the conjunction and becomes inconsecutive. Indeed, no one should talk of Hazlitt's style until he has read and assimilated "in succum atque sanguinem" a certain essay of De Quincey's on the subject.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| Set | ,, 9 | ,, | ¼ ,, | ,, | 1 ,, | ,, | 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,, |
| Set | ,, 105 | ,, | ¼ ,, | ,, | ¾ ,, | ,, | 1/16ths. ,, three taps. |
| Set | ,, 107 | ,, | ¼ ,, | ,, | 1 ,, | ,, | 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,, |
| Set | ,, 150 | ,, | ¼ ,, | ,, | 1½ ,, | ,, | 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,, |
| Set | ,, D D 5 | ,, | ⅛ ,, | ,, | ¼ ,, | ,, | 1/32nds. ,, one tap. |
| Set | ,, D D 6 | ,, | ⅛ ,, | ,, | 9/32 ,, | ,, | 1/32nds. ,, ,, ,, |
| Set | ,, D D 7 | ,, | 7/64 ,, | ,, | ¼ ,, | ,, | 1/64ths. ,, ,, ,, |
| Set | ,, D D 8 | ,, | 1/16 ,, | ,, | 9/32 ,, | ,, | 1/32nds. ,, ,, ,, |

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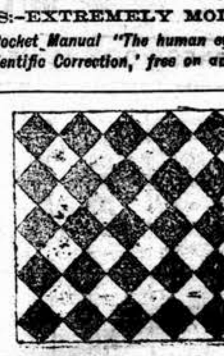
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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... | 84 3/8 | | 1/8 |
| 3 do. Rentes ... | 96 3/4 | | 1/4 |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 99 1/8 | | 3/8 |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities | 62 9/16 | un | chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London | 23 3/16 | 1/8 | |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 3/16 | 1/8 | |
| do. in New York | 50 1/8 | 1/4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·10 | un | chgd |
| do. do. do. Berlin | 20·46 | 1/4 | |
| do. do. do. New York | 4·85 7/8 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 2 1/2 | since | 28th May |
| do Short London Bills 3 months' sight | 2 1/4 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 2 3/8 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 2 1/2 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 1 5/8 | 1/4 | |

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots | Steady with good demand. |
| Futures | Quiet. |
| East Indian | Quiet. |
| Manchester | Quiet. |
| Total Sales | 8,000 bales. |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 500 " |
| Sales of East Indians | 350 " |
| Imports | 11,000 " |
| Mid-Americans | 5·04+02 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 8 7/16+1/16 |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| N.-D | D.-J. | J.-F | F.-M. | Mar-Apl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·72 | 4·70 | 4·70 | 4·70 | 4·71 |
| | +02 | | | +02 |

| Apl-May. | May-June. | June-July. | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·71 | 4·73 | 4·72 | 4·71 |
| +02 | | +03 | |

**New York:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 61,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year | 68,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 29,000 " |
| Do to Continent | 25,000 " |

Spot Cotton—9·25 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·89—03 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on expectations of a decrease in the movement.
Do. do. March 8·88+01

**New Orleans:—**

Spot Cotton—8 7/8—unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 8·80—01

Do. do. March 8·84—01

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

### WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,930,000.

### SEEDS.

**Linseed:—**

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/2—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Done.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee:—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-4—1·8

**Sugar:—**

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 1 1-2d.

Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet but steady.

**Rubber:—**

Para Rubber, 5s. 4 1-2d. Sellers.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [17TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 38 Bars Silver | 1,48,053 | London | Mercantile Bank |
| 39 Bars Silver | 1,48,024 | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 106 Boxes Silver | 3,68,294 | Marseilles | do do |
| 178 Bars Silver | 3,98,675 | London | do do |
| 235 Bars Silver | 4,31,048 | do | International Bank |
| 1 Case Sovs & half Sovs<br>Gold Coins &<br>Rupees | 8,010<br>630<br>250 | Jeddah | S & Ibrahim Fadel |
| 7 Bars Silver | 13,200 | Karachi | B Jassamall |
| 51 Bars Silver | 88,326 | Auckland | Mercantile Bank |
| 129 Bars Silver | 2,84,722 | Hongkong | International Bank |
| 174 Bars Silver | 3,1[illegible],852 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 8 Boxes Gold Bullions | 2,37,912 | Freemantl | National Bank |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 2½ per cent. from | 20th May. |
| Bank of Bengal | 5 per cent. | 5th Nov. |
| Bank of Bombay | 5 per cent. | 5th Nov. |
| Bank of Madras | 4 per cent. | 14th July. |

**Money:—**

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs 3 3 4 lacs down. No change has been made in their Bank rate.

**Exchange:—**

There has been no change in the Market to-day. Rates opened at 1s 3 27-32d. T.T., but 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T. was still available at one or two Banks. There was however very little enquiry. From the 15th December 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. was possible. The Credit rate was a shade steadier at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight and Banks were not anxious to quote better for the mail. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 3 7-8d. |
| Credits—4 months' sight | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Do 6 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—Francs | 169 1-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 137 1-4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight | 128 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight | 152 |
| Shanghai 30 days' sight | 169 |

**Government Paper:—**

There has not been much doing in this market. Quotations opened at 94 1-2 ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement. Sales of two or three lakhs are reported in the bazaar and at the close quotations are 1-16 lower. Calcutta rates are advised as 94 5-8 ready and 94 9-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 94·7 |
| 1st Settlement | " 94·6 |

**Bullion:—**

The price of the Bar silver in London on Monday advanced 1-4 to 23 3-16 both for cash and forward delivery, and New York was 1-4 better at 50 1-4. Locally the market at opening had advanced to 58 15-16 ex duty and before the close 59 ex duty was the quotation for ready bars. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 59 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 59 | 5 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

There being little change in Home quotations, our market opened quiet but steady with prices practically unchanged. There was little enquiry by exporters for new crop either for near or forward delivery, except for Bengals which are very steady. Rates close as under.

In ready cotton the demand for new Bengals continues, and there is some enquiry for old crop by shippers and mills, chiefly for stapled descriptions.

QUOTATIONS:—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | 233 | Mar. 09 |
| Good M. G. Broach | 227 1-4 | " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti | 212 | Jan-09 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon | 204-5 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola | 197½ | " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti | 197 | " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia | 190 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | 183½ | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | 190 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals | 181-82 | " |
| Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals | 170 | " |

**Liverpool Opener:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales | 7,000 Bales |
| Total Imports | 30,000 " |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·70 | 4·68 | 4·68 | 4·68 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —02 |

| Mar-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·69 | 4·70 | 4·71 | 4·71 | 4·70 |
| —02 | —01 | —01 | —01 | —01 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed:—**

The market is firm and prices continue to advance. There is a moderate business doing at our quotations as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. 8 6 0 B T. |
| May | " 8 1 6 to Rs. 8 2 0 R. T. |

**Rapeseed:—**

The market is steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | Rs. 8 9 0 B.T. |
| Ready Yellow Gujerat | " 9 9 0 " |
| Apl.-May Brown Delhi | " 8 1 6 R. T. |

**Gingellyseed:—**

The market is quiet but prices are well maintained

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p. c. | Rs. 45 8 0 |
| Mimbara | " 46 8 0 |
| White Khandeish | " 47 8 0 |

**Poppyseed:—**

Ready Rs. 9 10 0 B. T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 10 6 R. T.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

**Castorseed:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. 31 0 0 |
| New Crop Dec. | Rs. 6 2 6 R. T. |

Tone.—Steady.

**Cottonseed:—**

Ready ... Rs. 27 0 0 Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 8 6

Tone—Steady.

**Mowraseed:—**

Ready ... Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

**Groundnuts—**

Jan.-Feb ... Rs. 40 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

**Wheat:—**

The market continues firm and quotations are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| White Delhi, April-May | Rs. 5 10 0 R. T. |
| White Pissi 85 p.c. " | " 6 0 0 " |

## THE SHARE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Banks:—** | |
| Bombay | 1,470 |
| India | 68 |
| Indian Specie Bank | 54 1-2 |
| **Mills:—** | |
| David | 467 1-2 |
| Kohinoor | 845 Dec. |
| Manockji Petit | 3,352 1-2 " |
| Standard | 1,440 |
| **Presses:—** | |
| New Mofussil | 630 x. d. |
| **Miscellaneous:—** | |
| Badham Pile & Co | 129 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 1,185 |
| Telephone & Co | 33 |
| Treacher & Co | 600 |
| Tata Iron and Specie Co. Ord. Shares | 14 discount. |
| Do. Def. | 59½ |
| **Railways:—** | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej | 560 |
| Amritsar-Patti | 120 |
| Tapti-Valley | 420 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,671 | bales. |
| Wheat | 7,235 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,838 | " |
| Rapeseed | 895 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 8,383 | " |
| Poppyseed | 19 | " |
| Groundnuts | 136 | " |
| Castorseed | 8,1 3 | " |
| Rice | 4,107 | " |
| Myrabollams | 1,981 | " |
| Cottonseed | 2,922 | " |
| Mowraseed | 1,425 | " |
| Gram | 1,670 | " |
| Joowar | 1,998 | " |
| Maize | 1,073 | " |

Two chimneys near the river bank at Millwall, locally known as the "Leaning Chimneys," are to be demolished. They are 8ft. 6in. out of the perpendicular.

### A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Trimnjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,470 |
| Bank of India | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 68¼ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1,560 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1,140 |
| Commercial Bank of India | P. 100<br>O. 50 | 100<br>50 | 6 "<br>1½ " | 68¼<br>18 |
| Specie Bank | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 54½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 260 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 " | 120 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank | £20 | £20 | 14 " | £53½ |
| Mercantile | £25<br>£25 | £12½<br>£12-10 | 6 "<br>6 " | £17½<br>£16½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor. | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £75½ old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | 540 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown and Co | 100 | 100 | | xd 300 |
| All India United Insurance, Co, Ld. | 100 | 20 | 4 | c-o 14 |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | 50 | 6 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 100 | 100 | yr. 10 | 129 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Corporation | 2,500 | 2,500 | 330 | 10,100 |
| Bombay Burma New Issue | 625 | 625 | 82½ | xd 2,525 |
| Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld | P. £10<br>O. £10 | 10<br>£10 | p. c. 6<br>Nill. | xd 155<br>132 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg | 100 | 100 | Nill. | 23 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 500 | 40 | 925 |
| Bombay Land and Building | 500 | 500 | p. c. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company | O. 250<br>P. 250 | 250<br>250 | p. c. 6<br>p. c. 6 | 350<br>270 |
| Central India Mining Co., Limited | 100 | 100 | yr. 50 | xd.395 |
| Delhi Flour | 200 | 200 | 16 | 135 |
| Empire of India Life Assurance | 500 | 50 | yr p.c.17 | 12 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship | 100 | 10 | 1½ | 2 |
| John Roberts and Co | 100 | 100 | divd 10 | 195 |
| Kemp and Co | 200 | 175 | yr. 14 | xd. 206 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 200 | 75 | 12 | 150 |
| Marcks and Co | 100 | 100 | 10 | 130 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 100 | 100 | il. | 25 |
| Oriental, Govt. Security Life A | 200 | 50 | p.c. 18½ | 190 |
| The Oriental Mining Co., Limited | 100 | 30 | ... | 27 |
| Phillips and Co | 40 | 40 | p.c. 10 | 54 |
| Port Canning Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 27 | 457½ |
| Shivrajpur | A. 10 | 10 | p.c. 25 | 22 |
| Syndicate | B. 10 | 10 | Nil. | 17 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company | 100 | 100 | 8 | 80 |
| Soundy and Co | 100 | 100 | Nil. | nom 20 |
| Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited | O. 75<br>D. 30<br>P. 150 | £ 15<br>30<br>30 | ...<br>...<br>... | dis. 14<br><br>58½ |
| Thacker and Co | 100 | 100 | p.c. 20 | xd 280 |
| Telephone Company | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | xd 33 |
| Treacher and Co | 500 | 500 | yr. 40 | 600 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 515 |
| Alliance | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 160 |
| Assur Veerjee | 500 | 500 | 50 | 400 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 590 | 500 | yr. 50 | 675 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 615 |
| Bombay United | 250 | 250 | 20 | xd500 |
| Century | 100 | 100 | 50 | 366 |
| Central India | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,765 |
| China | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhol Silk | 500 | 580 | 20 | 575 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,185 |
| Coronation Mills | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught | 500 | 300 | 25 | 255 |
| Coorla | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 750 |
| Crescent | 100 | 100 | 5 | 115 |
| Crown | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,200 |
| Currimbhoy | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,135 |
| David | 250 | 250 | 20 | 467 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | 500 | 20 | 600 |
| Empress | 500 | 500 | 25 | 370½ |
| Framji Petit | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,615 |
| Gold Mohur | 500 | 500 | 20 | 275 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 545 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 475 |
| Hyderabad | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton | 500 | 500 | 15 | 160 |
| Indian Manufg | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 640 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves | 500 | 500 | 25 | 320 |
| Jamshed Manufg | 250 | 250 | 10 | 187½ |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid35 | 390 |
| Jubilee Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 400 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 990 |
| Khatao Mackunji | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 800 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | 500 | 25 | dec.845 |
| Leopold | 100 | 100 | 3 | 60 |
| Luxmidas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 400 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,490 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 3,150 |
| Manockji Petit | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | de3,352½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3,100 |
| Mysore Spinning | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 205 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | xd 725 |
| Phoenix | 100 | 100 | 5 | 107½ |
| Presidency | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 620 |
| Queen | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 800 |
| Rehman | 500 | 500 | p.c. 8 | 500 |
| Ripon | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid50 | 840 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1,000 | 1,000 | p.c. 10 | 1,005 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | 500 | 40 | 600 |
| Sholapur | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | xd4,525 |
| S Mahratta | 250 | 250 | 20 | 215 |
| Standard Mills | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,440 |
| Sun | 250 | 250 | 25 | 170 |
| Swadeshi | 500 | 500 | 45 | xd 1,335 |
| Textile | 500 | 500 | 30 | xd 1,200 |
| Union (V. Gopalji) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 |
| Western India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2 | 520 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway | 500 | 500 | 6 p. c. | 530 |
| Amritsar Patty | 100 | 100 | 5 " | 120 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Company | 500 | 500 | 4 " | 420 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway | 100 | 100 | 5 " | xd 105 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Quotation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 750 | 750 | 225 | 4,600 |
| Albert | 1,100 | 1,100 | 45 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton | 125 | 125 | 15 | 107½ |
| Brent's Cawnpore | 200 | 200 | 10 | 175 |
| Broach City | 200 | 200 | 11 | 172½ |
| Fort | 475 | 475 | ...... | 240 |
| Godavery Valley | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Harvey and Sabha patty | 250 | 250 | ...... | 500 |
| Hindustan | 250 | 250 | 20 | 120 |
| Hingoli | 100 | 100 | 6 | 102½ |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 125 | 14 | 125 |
| Khangaum | 400 | 400 | 25 | 325 |
| Mahuva | 200 | 200 | ... | 150 |
| Mercantile | 12 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Manufg | 250 | 250 | ...... | 255 |
| New East Indian | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,020 |
| New Mofussil | 400 | 400 | 50 | xd 630 |
| New Berar | 500 | 500 | 40 | 480 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 80 | 510 |
| Parbhany | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,150 |
| Sind Punjab | 400 | 400 | 140 | 4,400 |
| Sind Press | 200 | 200 | 35 | 480 |
| Surat City | 1,000 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 490 |
| Wadhwan | 150 | 30 | 10 | 125 |

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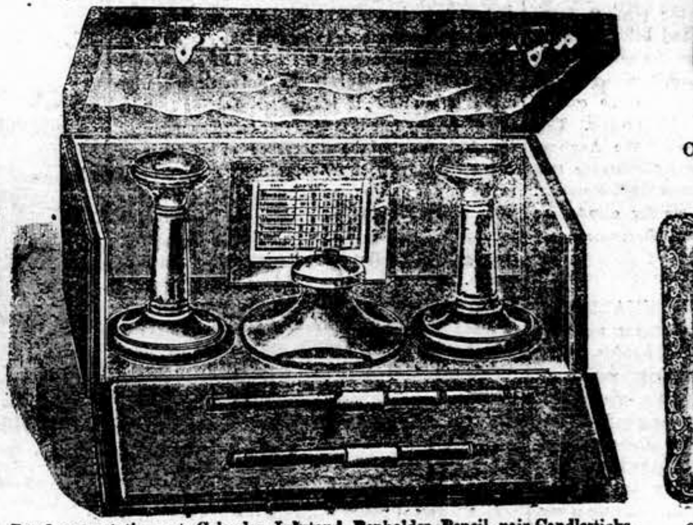

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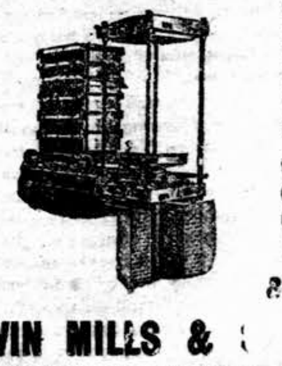

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333

# MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

### SECOND DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

Trevandrum, 10th Nov.—The sitting of the Popular Assembly was resumed to-day at 11 a.m., at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall. The Dewan presided. Besides the heads of departments there were non-officials who had been specially invited. Though the practice during past years has been that the British Resident would be present only on the first day, Mr. Lionel Davidson, Acting British Resident, attended the Assembly to-day and was present during the whole sitting. He followed the discussion of the various subjects, with great interest, making constant enquiries about the various points brought forward.

### LAND REVENUE.

Kodayar Irrigation Rates.—The member for the Tivala Taluq represented that the increased rate of water cess ordered to be levied on the existing wet lands commanded by the Kodayar channel should be reduced. Three other members also spoke on the subject. It was represented that when the right and left bank channels were ordered to be cut, it was not the intention of the authorities then to levy a cess. The present settlement rates whech were fixed in 1062 i.e., 22 years ago, were also high and have been admitted to be such. Smilar irrigation cess had not been levied in the Madura District. The opinion of Mr. R, Mahadeva Iyer, B.A., Special Officer, who was deputed to investigate and report upon the condition of the lands covered by the Kodayar Irrigation Channel and of Mr. V. Nagamiah who was Revenue Settlement Peishkar, was favourable to the ryots. The old rate of cess was ten "chukrams" for lands in Nanjanad and four "chukrams" for those in Edanad. This rate of tax was fixed more than 174 years ago and has all along been paid by the people. But according to the proceedings of Government dated the 6th April last, Re. 1 was fixed as a uniform rate for all lands whether channel fed or rain fed. This worked very hard on the people. If the recommendations of Mr. Mahadeva Iyer, the Special Officer had been carried out, there would not have been so much room for complaint. When the Dewan was on circuit in South Travancore, a conference was held of the people and the subject of rate of cess to be introduced was discussed then. The impression the people had after they had a discussion with the head of the administration was one of hopefulness and that relief would be afforded them. But the manner in which the question has been solved has disappointed them. The members, therefore, requested that a reduction be made.

The Dewan replied that the rates fixed in the proceedings of 6th April last could not be revised. As for the complaint made that when the people converted dry lands into wet they would have to pay the new excessive rate of Re. 1 per acre, the Dewan said that they were not bound to convert dry lands into wet.

The Paddy Tax.—The commutation of paddy tax on Kandukrishi lands into money and these lands being made alienable formed the subject of an important discussion. Kandukrishi lands are Crown lands the revenue from which is considered part of State receipts and goes into the State accounts. The tenure in which these lands are held by the ryots is in the nature of lease and the tax is levied in kind. It was explained by the members who spoke on the subject that the old pernicious system of payment in kind which was replaced by payment of tax in money was being perpetuated in respect of these lands and the harrassing oppression and corruption of the subordinate revenue officials are being continued even to-day. One member said that for every 100 measures of paddy due as tax 150 measures have to be given. So far as the Sirkar was concerned there was the expenditure on wastage, dryage, thatching, taking the paddy to the Government store-room, etc. It gave ample room for corruption by the subordinate revenue staff and was a fertile source of evil to ryots. Another subject of grievance was when these lands, have to be alienated. Though the holders of these lands, who are numerous, have only the right of occupancy, their attachment to the land has been for such long periods that practically they are owners. The Government have also tolerated for a long time the lands being transferred to others on lease, "pattom" etc., except by sale. For the purpose of sale permission of Government was required. This was a great hardship. For when civil suits arise as is very often the case, for the attachment and sale of the land, the application for permission of Government which is sought for is disposed of after considerable delay. In one case though the application was made seven months before the time, the reply granting permission came long after the period of limitation and the loss thus entailed was about Rs. 1,000. Other inconveniences were also dwelt upon.

The Dewan heard the arguments and read the reply which was to the effect that no change regarding the tenure or realisation of taxation was contemplated by Government.

Waste Lands.—Bitter complaints were made about the rate of five "fanams" now fixed per acre of "Puduval" land. This rate was fixed by a recent proceedings of Government. It was extremely hard on poor people. Applications for the waste lands came both from rich and poor. The former arranged with the subordinates of the Settlement Department to get lands of a better quality registered in their name, while the latter, who were day labourers and workmen of the Pulaya and Pariah and other inferior caste, were unable to influence to the Settlement subordinates. The result was that in some cases their applications have been undisposed of for as much as 18 years. According to the proceedings of Government these poor men also have to pay this heavy tax with retrospective effect for the past 18 years for lands of the worst description because lands of good quality have all been appropriated by those who have influence. The member who brought up the subject added that he was requested by the London Mission also to lay the matter before the Assembly as the suffering entailed on the poor labourers by the decision of Government were great.

The Dewan's reply was that the rate fixed was reasonable and could not be revised. With regard to arrears for past years, the Dewan Peishkars would be asked to report upon the matter. The decision of Government could not be revised from representations made by the people of one or two Taluqs.

Hill Cultivation.—"Cherikal" lands formed the subject of representations from more than one member. Mr. P. G. Govinda Pillay, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, went into the question at great length. These are hilly lands where the people carry on cultivation and take a crop once in twelve years. Mr. Govinda Pillay dealt with the origin and history of these lands, the nature of the tenure of these lands, the method of cultivation adopted, the precarious and uncertain nature of its yield, the relations between the holders of those lands and the jenmies the present excessive charecter of the tax of Re. 1 per acre, the nature and amount of the tax levied on trees standing on "Cherikal" lands, and other matters, and also the policy of Government with regard to "Cherikal" lands. He observed that 47 per cent. of the people in Travancore were agriculturists and from an analysis of the available land for cultivation and the food to be provided for the 30 lakhs of the people, it has been found that for three individuals there is one acre of land, that its yield per year was 30 "paras" of paddy or Rs. 12 for three people for one year. It was therefore, desirable that all reasonable encouragement should be given to the people to enable them to cultivate the hills. But the decision of the Government on "Cherikal" lands was such that it would offer great discouragement and impoverish the ryots who have already taken up "Cherikal" cultivation. Other members also spoke in the same terms and requested a reduction of tax and a revision of the proceedings of Government which formed the subject of representation.

The Dewan's reply was that all aspects of "Cherikal" cultivation were brought to his notice last year that he heard the representations of the members at a special Conference, that the present decision of Government was passed subsequent to hearing them and that no necessity for a revision of the order existed and that nothing could be done.

The next matter for grievance was the cecoanut blight. It was stated that the blight had been in existence for several years and has now attracted the attention of Government. The people were, no doubt, sure that everything would be done for preventing the ravages of the disease. But the suggestion made was that blighted trees be exempted from tax and that a Committee consisting of the local Tahsildar and an efficer of the Agricultural Department be ordered to inspect the affected localities and make a report to the division Peishkar who might be given powers to exempt the blighted tress, if in his opinion the exemption sought for was necessary.

The Dewan replied that exemption could be granted only when the affected area was reasonably wide and that the Peishkars were being asked to inspect the localities affected.

### IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. M. K. Narayana Pillay, B. A., Bar-at-law, and a few others spoke about the necessity for agriculture improvements, opening of seed depots establishment of land banks, etc.

The Dewan said he would refer the suggestions to to the Director of Agriculture.

### THE TOWNS CONSERVANCY REGULATION.

The Bill to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation was next taken up for discussion. Mr. M. K. Govinda Pillay B.A., B.L. spoke about the new provisions regarding cremation and burial grounds in the Town. The Bill contemplated the cremation and burial to take place only in public common grounds approved by Government. So far as the Nairs were concerned this provision would hurt their cherished sentiments and feelings. It has been the practice among them to burn their dead in their own compounds. A Nair "tarwad" was as at were a self-contained one and has provision for all aspects of domestic conworship of the family deity, another portion was set apart for the cremation of their dead, while for all other concerns of domestic life also provision was made. His suggestion was that a house having at least 75 cents of land might be exempted from the operation of the Regulation regarding cremation and burial. Another Section proposed the prosecution for violation of the cremation section should be started by the servants of the Municipality. What he would submit was that the people really affected are the neighbours, therefore, he would have prosecutions started by the neighbours and not by the subordinates of Government or of the Municipality. Mr. A. Parameswara Panikkar, representative of the Alleppey T. I. C., said that the new provisions were unsound on principle. He would first have election by the people. At present all members are appointed by Government. The principle of Government ought to be representation first and taxation afterwards. He then dealt at length with the policy and consequences of the present Regulation and observed that though there was a provision for the election of members, it had not been given effect to Regarding the argument that the benefits of the Town Improvement Committee admistration were confined to those in urban areas alone and that, therefore, they should alone pay for them, he remarked that rural population was also benefited as they go to towns for transacting business of various kinds. The Dewan said that he would place the suggestions before the Legislative Council.

## OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 11th Nov.—The Yuvaraj of Mysore intends to remain here a month more.

Mr. Butcher has taken over the duties of Curator of Government Parks and Gardens, in relief of Mr. R. L. Proudlock, who proceeds to Burma.

The Madras Government have made a grant of Rs. 3,500 for another consignment of trout ova which will be brought out in a P. and O. steamer. Mr. Wilson, the Conservator of Fisheries, is here and will make all the necessary arrangements in this connection.

### THE CHAPLAINCY.

The Rev. B. M. Morton, who has been so popular during his term as Chaplain here, will be leaving us next week for Madras. He came here in May, 1905, and for some time left us to act as Bishop's Chaplain. A correspondent to the "South of India Observer" concludes a lengthy appreciation of Mr. Morton's services to the Station as follows:—

Of his discharge of the higher functions of his office, it is most fit that we only venture upon what the lay mind is best able to grasp. Our dear old church, which has been materially improved in many important particulars during Mr. Morton's incumbency, has never we believe, held congregations more in touch with their clergyman in the devout rendering of the beautiful services of our prayer-book. As a preacher Mr. Morton has, time after time, delivered himself of sermons and addresses manifesting unmistakable evidence of painstaking preparation by one who is a cultured scholar and a genial, charitable man, with no little knowledge of humanity in this twentieth century. And the charities connected with St. Stephen's are all showing the healthy growth due to careful tending by Mr. Morton, and the fellow labourers he has led as the "primus inter pares" in a fellowship of good works.

But the distinctive feature that commands attention in a retrospect of Mr. Morton's stay here has been, as we feel sure all will admit, his insistence upon the cultivation of the gaiety of his charge. He has both preached and practised the right of good men and women, young men and maidens, and even the children, to be joyful and to realise that their Creator can be served in their pleasures and their pastimes.

In Mrs. Morton our good departing padre has had quite an exceptionally good help-meet. A modest Christian gentlewoman, she has been an exemplary member of her husband's congregation, a quiet worker for good in the parish, and a most deservedly popular member of Society, to which her charming personality has been an ornament The loss of both Mr. and Mrs. Morton will be very generally felt, but it will be the gain of whatever Station they go to from here, and perhaps we ought to feel thankful that they have been with us for so comparatively long a time, and not be selfish enough to grudge some other Station the pleasure and benefit of their presence.

The Rev. C. F. Breay from Madras, who is to relieve Mr. Morton, paid us a flying visit during the week and returned to Madras. He will take over charge in the last week of this month, Mr. F. Rowlandson taking the Service at St. Stephen's on the 22nd instant.

## ALLAHABAD.

Visit of the Metropolitan:—The Metropolitan of India and Ceylon is at present paying a visit to Allahabad, where he arrived early last week, and has since been attending to numerous engagements. On Wednesday the Bishop of Lucknow gave a garden party to the clergy of diocese and residents of Allahabad to meet the most reverend gentleman, and on Thursday a visitation was held in the Cathedral, where His Lordship the Metropolitan gave a charge emphasising the necessity of synodical action and government in the church. During the week he has also paid visits to the principal Church of England institutions in Allahabad such as the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, the Converts' Home and Training School of the Zenana Mission, the Divinity School, the Orphanages and St. John's Church. On Saturday evening his Lordship attended a reception given by Native Christians beneath an attractively arranged shamiana near by the church at the village of Muiradabad. There was a large attendance and upon his arrival the Metropolitan, who was accompanied by the Bishop of Lucknow, was greeted by a hymn of welcome by Muiradabad Church choir. Subsequently Mr. Mohun read to the Metropolitan an address from the Indian Christians of the Anglican Communion in Allahabad. This address, after expressing a hearty welcome to the Metropolitan and referring to the pleasant memories Indian Christians in Allahabad had of a visit he paid to them six years ago, proceeds;—

"We are glad to tell you that our community has not stood still in the time which has elapsed. Considerable progress has been made in the direction of self-support. The diminishing grant received from the Church Missionary Society in London, so far from hindering our work, has been more than met by growth of local contributions; and we have also increased the range of our evangelistic work. Such developments suggest that the time has come when we may be considered ready to take a larger place in the organization of the church. If we may not hope to see an Indian Bishop in the immediate future, we desire at least that a share in the administration of our church may be entrusted to an Indian Archdeacon or Rural Dean. We rejoice at the evident desire of the Pan-Anglican Congress that indigenous churches should have an opportunity of developing on their own lines, while in no way severing their connection with the mother church. While far from desiring the establishment of race churches side by side in the same diocese we cannot but feel that our community, separated as it is, to a large extent, by differences of langnage and custom, can only in such ways as this attain the development necessary, if it is to contribute its share to the life of the church. It is the glory of the Church of Christ that it unites in one fold Christians of all races and lands, and we desire here respectfully to thank your Lordship for your championship of that unity so grievously broken by the order of Government closing its cemeteries to Indian Christians, and earnestly desire continuance of you support in this matter which is about to be laid before the Viceroy. Turning to other matters, we are still without any institution where our sons may be educated in wholly Christian surroundings, but we are glad to tell you the Indian Christians of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are raising money for such a school, and have acquired the lease of a suitable site in Allahabad."

The Metropolitan replied to the address fluently and at some length in the vernacular. He expressed pleasure at renewing his acquaintance with Muiradabad and its inhabitants, and congratulated them on the progress they had made generally, and particularly on the steps they had taken in the direction of self-support. He was very glad indeed also to know of their evangelistic effort, which was necessary for their own spiritual life. He urged them to take a full share in the corporate life of tho church, and to remember their unity with other dioceses and nations, and he went on to express sympathy with the desire they expressed in the address for a share in the administration of their church. Freedom and self-government were necessary and ineditable in the native church in some form and under whatever name might be chosen, but this freedom must be indigenous, that was self-produced and self-supporting. At the same time they must not despise the work of philanthropic leaders, but take a lesson from the history of England and remember the debt England owed to such men as Anselm and Theodore. He reminded them of the difficulties and expenses inseparable from the European style of burial, and subsequently said he cordially supported the scheme for an entirely Christian school on the understanding, of course, that very definite religious teaching was given. The address was listened to attentively and subsequently a short address was given by the Pastor of Muirdabad Church (the Rev. Hari Narain) and refreshments were distributed in both European and Indian style.

## SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 11th Nov.—Captain R. A. D. Sewell has made a score of 99 in the above competition.

Major E. St. A. Wake having handed over the office of Cantonment Magistrateship and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee to Lieutenant F.A.B. Scrafton, has taken up his new appointment of Special Commissoner in connection with the Flood Relief work, Hyderabad.

Brigadier-General F. Campbell, D.S.O., Commading the 1st Infantry Brigade, will deliver a lecture on "Mountain Warfare on the North Western Fronteir of India" in the Entrenchment Theatre on the 17th instant at 11 a.m.

It has been decided to hold the annual manœuvres during the second week in January, 1909.

### A WEDDING AT HYDERABAD.

McClintock—Walker.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hyderabad, Deccan, this afternoon when Major R. L. McClintock, D. S. O., R. E., son of Colonel McClintock, R. H. A., (retired), Dunmore, co. Londonderry, was married to Miss Jenie Margaret (Daisy) Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. George Casson Walker, I.C.S., C.S.I., Assistant Finance Minister of H. H. the Nizam's Government and Mrs. Casson Walker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. H. Johnston, M. A., Chaplain of Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, and Lieutenant Harris, R.E., attended the bridegroom as best man. The service was fixed for 4 p.m. at which hour the bride arrived with her father, who gave her away. She was gowned in a handsome cream satin charmeuse dress made with a tunic skirt, and a Court train of thick Directoire brocade, and both this and the dress were adorned with Limerick lace the gift of her mother. The veil was of fine tulle with a bordure of silver tissue worn over a wreath of orange blossoms. She wore a diamond and emerald ring the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and antigonon. She was attended by her sister, Miss Sheilah Walker as bridesmaid who wore a charming dress of pink striped moire de soie made with a tunic skirt, and a large hat trimmed with roses and silk of the same shade, also a pearl and tourmaline pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Casson Walker wore a handsome costume of helictrope silk trimmed with pearl gray crepe de chine and filet lace, and a large moire colour hat trimmed with Empire blue chiffon and gray silk. As the bride and bridegroom walked down the aisle after the ceremony, Master Mike King, the pretty little son of Major and Mrs. King, dressed in a page's costume of white satin, showered rose petals in their path. Outside the church the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the No. 10 Company, Sappers and Miners, lined the way. The service was choral and Mrs. Johnston kindly presided at the organ.

Mrs. Casson Walker afterwards held a reception at Khairatabad, when the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. Pendlebury in a happy speech, and later Major and Mrs. McClintock left for Ootacamund for the honeymoon. The Pipers of the No. 10, Company, Sappers and Miners, played during the reception which was largely attended, the guests including H.E. the Minister, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E. the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, General and Mrs. Rimington. Mr. and Mrs. Seaton and Miss Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Naidu, Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur and many others. The bride's going away dress was of "vieux rose voilet" made with a tunic skirt, and she wore a large biscui, coloured hat trimmed with roses. The bride and bridesmaid's bouquets were made by Miss Pendlebury. The handsome wedding presents were on view.

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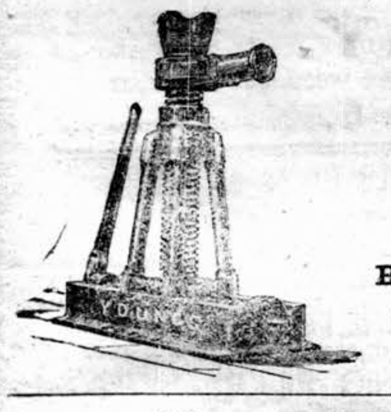

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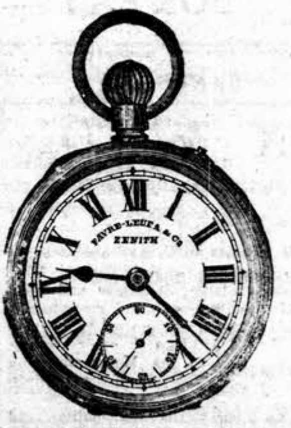

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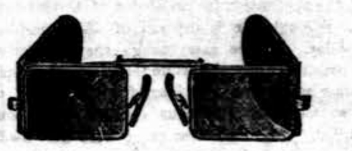

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